

1881.



BARR & SUGDEN'S

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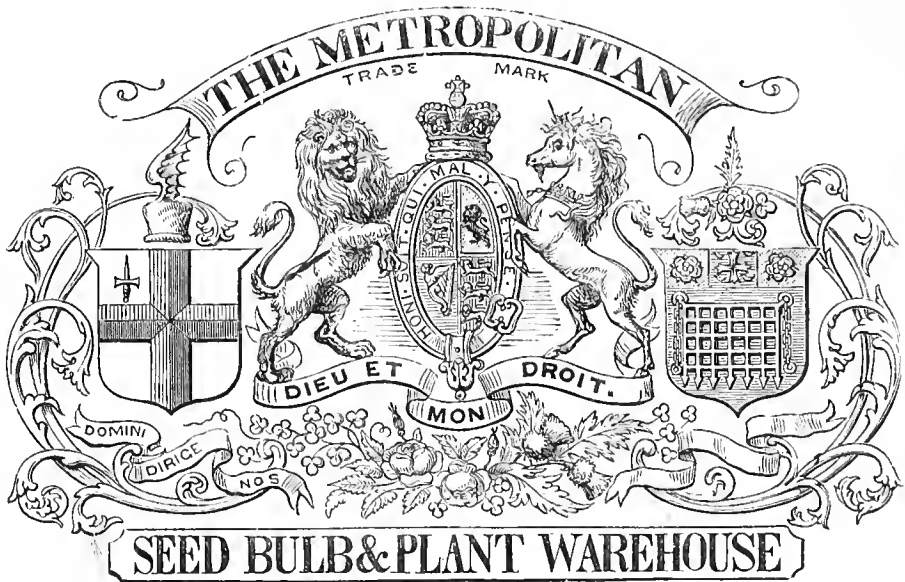
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

BULBS AND PLANTS

FOR

WINTER, SPRING, AND SUMMER FLOWERING.



BARR & SUGDEN,

12 & 13, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

"A useful guide for the amateur in the selection of bulbs for the adornment of the conservatory and sitting-room in winter, and the flower garden in spring."

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SIMMONS & BOTTEN, PRINTERS, SHOE LANE, FLEET STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- I. **Quality.**—Hyacinth Bulbs are this season fine, and it is the opinion of experienced growers that they will produce fine flower spikes. Following our usual custom, the Dutch bulb farms have been visited, and our general supply drawn from the healthiest stocks of the most trustworthy growers.
- II. **Results.**—From the extensive comparative trials annually conducted at our Experimental Grounds, we are enabled to correct many errors in nomenclature, to avoid synonyms so common amongst hardy flowers, and eliminate inferior varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, etc. In following up this work, Mr. Barr has exhaustively dealt with many families of hardy plants; notably we may mention Daffodils, tracing their history back for nearly 300 years, commencing with Gerrard and Parkinson, and the more recent labours of Haworth in the rich catalogue of species and varieties he compiled; Herbert's critical dissertations, and Baker's masterly monograph, these have been taken as his guide in getting together a representative collection of almost every species and variety referred to or described by these eminent writers. In addition to the species and varieties known to these authorities, Mr. Barr was fortunate in getting possession of the only two Seedling Collections of which there is any record to be found in garden literature, viz., the Weardale and Longford Bridge hybrids. Two or three of these hybrids, with the leading typical forms of Daffodils, have been figured in Burbidge's admirable work—an epitomised history of the Daffodil from earliest times. Three Coloured Plates of New Daffodils have been issued by *The Garden*, and *The Gardener's Chronicle* issued a Coloured Plate of our native Daffodil, The Lent Lily. The collections of Iris quoted are the finest in Europe, and have been arranged by Mr. Barr in sections, that amateurs may the more easily make up their requirements. The collection of Lilies is representative, containing what is most desirable and most easily cultivated. The collection of Funkias (the Plantain Lilies of Japan) represents every species and variety, and is, we believe, the only complete collection in Europe. The labours in connection with the Christmas and Lenten Roses progress, as will be seen in the remarks under this heading. Scillas, Cyclamen, Meadow Saffron, Species of Crocus, etc., have all been dealt with by Mr. Barr.
- III. **Carriage** is allowed on orders of 21s. and upwards, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom, and to all ports on the Irish Coast.
- IV. **Carriage to be deducted at settlement** in accordance with Par. III. Formerly we paid carriage in London, but relinquished this practice, as our "Carriage Paid" packages were not delivered as promptly as those not prepaid, and our customers had frequently to pay carriage also before they could get delivery of goods.
- V. **Orders paid in advance**, if in accordance with Par. III., can either be sent carriage paid, or a liberal equivalent in goods added. *This latter course will be adopted unless we are otherwise instructed.*
- VI. **Packages.**—A small charge is made for these, and if returned within a fortnight, allowance will be made for the same. In returning empties, notify by post the date, and the name of the Railway Company. The sender's name should invariably appear on the label for identification.
- VII. **Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubs, Plants in Pots, Soils, Watson's Lawn Sand, Wirework, Plant Cases and Stands, Barr's Portable Cut Flower Transmission Cases, Heated Frames, Garden Engines and Water Barrows, Flower Boxes, Jardinets, and Terra Cotta, Kustie, China, and Glass goods**—on these we do not allow carriage.
- VIII. **Five per cent.** may be deducted from accounts paid within one month from date of invoice.
- IX. **Post Office Orders** to be made payable at King Street Post Office, Covent Garden, W.C. All cheques to be crossed, adding the words "and Co." Small amounts may be paid in Postage Stamps, or coin may be sent in a registered letter.
- X. **Awards by the Royal Horticultural Society:**—
 For Daffodils, including the Weardale and Longford Bridge Collections, two Gold Banksian Medals, a large gold-gilt Silver Floral Medal, &c.; also First Class Certificates for individual flowers.
 For Bearded Iris, two Banksian Medals, and for the Japanese Clematis-like flowered Flag Iris, *I. Kämpferi*, three First Class Certificates.
 For Lilies, a Banksian Medal.
 For Double Pyrethrums, the most beautiful of May and June flowers, a Banksian Medal.
 For Miscellaneous Groups of Hardy Flowers, many Medals.
 For Indoor Conservatories furnished, several Medals.
 For Window Decorations and Window Conservatories, several Medals.
- Awards given by the Royal Botanic Society at their great Spring Show, 1877—
 First Prize for the best 12 Hyacinths, for the best 12 pots of Tulips, for the best 12 pots of Polyanthus Narcissus, and for the largest and finest Collection of Hyacinths.

NOTICES TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

- XI. To insure attention, *orders should be accompanied by a remittance, a draft, or an "order to pay,"* on a London agent. The remittance should be sufficient to cover the expense of cases, and also of carriage, if the freight is required to be paid in advance.
- XII. Seeds and bulbs can now be despatched in cases to India, at the rate of 1s. per lb., through the Indian Parcels Post, and also in oil silk, by the ordinary mail, in packets of 8 oz. for 6d.
- XIII. In shipping plants to India, great care is exercised by us in selecting, preparing, and properly packing the same, and our consignments have, on the whole, been very successful. Still, there are so many contingencies, that we cannot, in any way, hold ourselves responsible for the condition in which the plants or bulbs reach their destination.
- XIV. Our successful shipments of seeds to India have induced several of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies there to entrust us with the execution of their orders for distribution amongst the members.

[Barr and Sugden,

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BULBS AND PLANTS

FOR SHRUBBERIES, AND NATURALIZATION IN WILD GARDENS, WOODLAND WALKS, ETC.

	per 100.				per 1000.							
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.				
111 Anemones, double and single, in mixed colours	30	0..	3	6..	0	6	30	0..	4	6		
112 Anemone Fulgens (the Scarlet Windflower)	21	0..	3	6	..	..	42	0..	5	6
113 Allium aureum (Moly), bright yellow	7	6..	1	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
114 Allium descendens, large purple flower heads	10	6..	1	6	..	..	5	6..	1	0
115 Alstroemeria aurea, rich golden yellow, beautifully spotted flowers	25	0..	4	0	..	..	12	6..	2	0
116 Asclepias tuberosa & incarnata	7	6	..	..	5	6..	1	0
117 Brodiaea congesta, purple	7	6..	1	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
118 Camassia, mixed	10	0..	1	6	..	..	5	6..	1	0
119 Chionodoxa lucilla, the most beautiful blue spring flower	21	0..	3	6	..	..	60	0..	7	6
120 Christmas Roses, 9/, 12/, & 18/ per doz.	12	6..	2	0
121 Crocus, in mixture	12	6..	1	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
122 Crown Imperials, in mixture	40	0..	5	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
123 Daffodils, in mixture, including the Trumpet, Mock, and True Narcissus, 30/, 42/, & 50	0..	..	7	6..	1	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
124 Dog's Tooth Violets, in mixture	50	0..	7	6..	1	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
125 Fritillarias, in mixture	10	6..	1	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
126 Fumitory	10	6..	1	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
127 Funkia (the Plantain Lily of Japan), mixed varieties, 9d. each	42	0..	5	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
128 Gladiolus Byzantinus and Colvill, in mixture	5	6..	1	0	..	..	12	6..	2	0
129 Grape Hyacinths, in mixture	7	6..	1	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
130 Hemerocallis, The Day Lily	30	0..	4	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
131 Hepaticas	42	0..	5	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
132 Hyacinth, a beautiful mixture	21	0..	3	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
133 Iris Barbata, in mixture	15	0..	2	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
134 Flag Iris, blue and white, in mixture	12	6..	2	0	..	..	12	6..	2	0
135 English and Spanish Bulbous Iris, in mixture	5	6..	1	0	..	..	12	6..	2	0
136 Dwarf Flag Iris, in mixture	12	6..	2	0	..	..	12	6..	2	0
137 Lenten Roses, 12/, 18/, & 24/ per doz.	12	6..	2	0
138 Meadow Saffron, Autumn Flowering, in mixture	12	6..	2	0	..	..	12	6..	2	0
139 Meadow Saffron, Spring Flowering	10	6..	1	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
140 Ornithogalums, in mixture	5	6..	1	0	..	..	12	6..	2	0
141 Pionias, in mixture	60	0..	7	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
142 Polyanthus and Primroses, in mixture	12	6..	2	0	..	..	12	6..	2	0
143 Scilla Sibirica	50/ & 63	0..	7	6..	1	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
144 Solomon's Seal, dwarf & tall	15	0..	2	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
145 Snowdrops, double and single	21	0..	2	6..	0	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
146 Snowflakes	7	6..	1	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
147 Starch Hyacinths, blue	7	6..	1	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
148 Spiraea Japonica	30	0..	4	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
149 Spiraea Palmata, 1s. 6d. each	10	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
150 Tritetelea conspicua	21	0..	3	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
151 Tritomas	1s. each	..	60	0..	7	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
152 Wood Hyacinths, mixed, 30/ & 42	0..	..	5	6..	1	0	..	..	12	6..	2	0
153 Winter Aconites	21	0..	2	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0
154 White Lillies	21	0..	3	6	..	..	12	6..	2	0

A SELECT LIST OF STRAWBERRIES.

We have made a careful selection of the very best and most distinct varieties of Strawberries, and recommend all of them, feeling confident they will give the greatest satisfaction.

Less quantities than 50 of a sort will be charged at a little higher rate.

	per 100 s. d.		per 100 s. d.		per 100 s. d.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Alpine, red and white	3	6	5	6	5	6
Auguste Nicaise, large crimson	5	6	5	6	5	6
Bicton Pine, white, large	3	6	5	6	5	6
Black Prince, early	3	6	5	6	5	6
British Queen	5	6	5	6	5	6
Dr. Hogg, very large	5	6	5	6	5	6
Duc de Magenta, crimson	5	6	5	6	5	6
Elton Pine, late	3	6	5	6	5	6
Frogmore late Pine	7	6	5	6	5	6
Hautbois (Myatt's)	3	6	5	6	5	6
James Veitch, superior flavour	5	6	5	6	5	6
Keen's Seedling, early	5	6	5	6	5	6
Le Constant	5	6	5	6	5	6
La Grosse Sucrée, an excellent forcing variety	5	6	5	6	5	6
Lucas, large	5	6	5	6	5	6
Marguerite, forces well	3	6	5	6	5	6
Oscar, large and firm	5	6	5	6	5	6
President, great cropper	5	6	5	6	5	6
Prince Arthur, fine	3	6	5	6	5	6
Sabreur, dark crimson	3	6	5	6	5	6
Sir C. Napier	5	6	5	6	5	6
Sir Joseph Paxton, extra	5	6	5	6	5	6
Souvenir de Kieff	5	6	5	6	5	6
The Amateur, fine flavour	5	6	5	6	5	6
Vicomtesse Héricart de Thury	5	6	5	6	5	6

Strawberry Plants, in small Pots, 4/6 per dozen; in Fruiting Pots, 12/- to 18/- per dozen.

FRUIT TREES.

Strong healthy selected plants, ready November to March. Early orders solicited.

	Fine Trained Trees, Standards.		Untrained Trees, Standards.		Fine Trained Trees, Dwarfs.		Untrained Trees, Dwarfs.		Fine Half-Standard Trees, In Pots.		Fine Dwarf and Pyramid Trees, In Pots.		Fine Trained Trees, Pyramids.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
APPLES	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6
APRICOTS	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6
CHERRIES	10	6	8	6	10	6	8	6	10	6	8	6	10	6
NECTARINES	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6
PEACHES	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6
PEARS	10	6	8	6	10	6	8	6	10	6	8	6	10	6
PLUMS	10	6	8	6	10	6	8	6	10	6	8	6	10	6
ALMONDS, Sweet	each	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6	2
CRABS, Siberian	..	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6	2
FIGS, in Pots	..	3	6	7	6	3	6	7	6	3	6	7	6	3
.. Castle Kennedy	..	3	6	7	6	3	6	7	6	3	6	7	6	3
MEDLARS	..	3	6	7	6	3	6	7	6	3	6	7	6	3
BARBERRIES	per doz.	7	6	12	0	7	6	12	0	7	6	12	0	7
BLACKBERRIES, American and others	..	18	0	30	0	18	0	30	0	18	0	30	0	18
CRANBERRIES	..	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12
CURRENTS	..	6	0	12	0	6	0	12	0	6	0	12	0	6
GOOSEBERRIES	..	6	0	12	0	6	0	12	0	6	0	12	0	6
MULBERRIES	..	each	7	6	12	0	7	6	12	0	7	6	12	0
QUINCES	..	..	2	6	7	6	2	6	7	6	2	6	7	6
SERVICES	..	..	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6
SPANISH CHESNUTS	..	..	3	6	5	6	3	6	5	6	3	6	5	6
WALNUTS	..	..	3	6	7	6	3	6	7	6	3	6	7	6
NUTS, COB	per doz.	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12
NUTS, FILBERT	..	..	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0
RASPBERRIES per doz.	3/6 to 7/6	per 100	21	0	50	0	21	0	50	0	21	0	50	0
STRAWBERRIES in Fruiting Pots per doz.	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12	0
GRAPE VINES, medium, strong, and extra strong, each	7/6, 10/6, 12/6, 15	0	21	0	7	6	10	6	12	6	15	0	21	0

[Barr and Sugden,

COLLECTIONS OF BULBS.

COVENT GARDEN COLLECTIONS FOR THE CONSERVATORY, SITTING-ROOM, Etc., Consisting of Winter and Spring Blooming Bulbs.

In the Collections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, the varieties are more choice than in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£1 10s.	15s. 6d.
<i>Hyacinths, in named varieties</i>	50	40	30	15	Half the quantity of Col- lection "4."	50	40	30	15	Half the quantity of Col- lection "9."
<i>Polyanthus Narcissus</i> " "	30	20	15	10		30	24	18	10	
<i>Tulips, named varieties</i> " "	100	70	50	24		100	70	50	24	
<i>Jonquils, sweet scented</i>	30	24	18	12		30	24	18	12	
<i>Ixias, mixed varieties</i>	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
<i>Sparaxis</i> " "	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
<i>Tritonias</i> " "	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
<i>Babianas</i> " "	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
<i>Crocus, choice named varieties</i>	200	150	100	50		200	150	100	50	
<i>Snowdrops, large</i>	200	150	100	50		200	150	100	50	
<i>Scilla Sibirica, the richest blue</i>	50	40	25	12	50	40	30	15		
<i>Cyclamen Persicum, charming</i>	6	4	3	2	6	4	3	2		
<i>Triteleia uniflora (Milla), fragrant</i>	20	18	12	12	20	18	12	12		

POPULAR COLLECTIONS FOR THE CONSERVATORY, SITTING-ROOM, Etc..

Arranged for those who prefer simply a few sorts of easily cultivated Winter and Spring flowering bulbs.

In the Collections 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, the varieties are more choice than in 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£1 10s.	15s. 6d.
<i>Hyacinths, in named varieties</i>	75	60	40	20	10	75	60	40	20	10
<i>Polyanthus Narcissus</i> " "	40	30	20	15	8	40	30	20	15	8
<i>Tulips</i> " "	150	100	70	40	20	150	100	70	40	20
<i>Jonquils, sweet scented</i>	50	30	20	12	6	50	30	20	12	6
<i>Scilla Sibirica & Chionodoxa lucilia</i>	50	30	20	12	6	50	30	20	12	6
<i>Triteleia uniflora (Milla), fragrant</i>	50	30	20	12	6	50	30	20	12	6

PAXTONIAN COLLECTIONS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN,

Best adapted for out door decoration, all Spring Flowering.

In the Collections 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, the Hyacinth, Polyanthus Narcissus, Tulips, Crocus, Anemones, Ranunculus, and Crown Imperials—will each be sent in mixed colours. In the Collections 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, these bulbs will be more select, and sent in separate colours.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£2 15s.	£1 10s.	15s. 6d.
<i>Hyacinths, in beautiful colours</i>	100	75	50	25	12	100	75	50	25	12
<i>Polyanthus Narcissus</i> " "	30	20	12	6	3	30	20	12	6	3
<i>Daffodils, various</i> " "	100	75	50	30	12	100	75	50	30	12
<i>Tulips, various colours</i>	300	200	150	100	50	300	200	150	100	50
<i>Crocus</i> " "	500	400	200	100	50	500	400	200	100	50
<i>Anemones</i> " "	200	100	75	50	25	200	100	75	50	25
<i>Ranunculus</i> " "	200	150	100	50	25	200	150	100	50	25
<i>Snowdrops</i>	300	200	150	100	50	300	200	150	100	50
<i>Crown Imperials, various colours</i>	9	9	6			9	9	6	3	
<i>Scilla Sibirica, the richest blue</i>	30	20	15	6	3	30	25	20	12	6
<i>Triteleia uniflora (Milla), fragrant</i>	30	20	20	12	6	30	20	20	12	6


CLIVEDON COLLECTIONS FOR NATURALIZATION IN WOODLAND WALKS, AND WILD GARDENS.

In the Collections 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, the Narcissus, Gladiolus, Crocus, Scillas, Muscari, and Lilies, will each be sent in mixed colours; those in 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, will be sent in separate colours.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£1 10s.	15s. 6d.
<i>Narcissus, mixed varieties</i>	300	200	150	70	30	300	200	150	70	30
<i>Bulbocodium vernum</i>	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
<i>Winter Aconites, yellow</i>	300	200	150	80	40	300	200	150	80	40
<i>Gladioli, mixed varieties</i>	100	75	50	30	20	100	75	50	30	20
<i>Crocus</i> " "	500	400	300	150	75	500	400	300	150	75
<i>Scillas</i> " "	300	200	150	100	50	300	200	150	100	50
<i>Day Lilies and Plantain Lilies</i>	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
<i>Dog's-Tooth Violets, purple</i>	100	75	50	20	10	100	75	50	20	10
<i>Lilies, mixed varieties</i>	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
<i>Triteleia</i>	200	150	100	50	30	200	150	100	50	30
<i>Zephyranthes candida</i>	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
<i>Crown Imperials</i>	20	16	12	6	3	20	16	12	6	3

Any of our customers having a preference for collections of bulbs offered by other London houses—whether advertised in catalogues, daily papers, or other periodicals—the same may be had from us at the prices and terms of the advertisers.

12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]

 Customers, in ordering, will find it convenient to use the Order Sheet which accompanies the current year's Catalogue, it being only necessary to fill in the Marginal Numbers and the quantities. The Order Sheet is an Index to the Catalogue, and, taken in conjunction, it simplifies writing out the order.

N.B.—The Marginal Numbers in the Catalogue are annually changed; if, therefore, an order is made out from a previous year's Catalogue, the year should be specified. Failing this notification, the order will be executed from the current Catalogue.

HYACINTHS FOR OUT-DOOR CULTURE.
IN DISTINCT COLOURS, FOR BEDS, RIBBONS, OR GROUPS.

For specific colours in flower beds or groups, we recommend the following beautiful varieties of Hyacinths for their decided colours, fine habit, and large flower spikes. When in Holland Mr. Barr specially selected the varieties. They will also be found exceedingly useful for filling rustic baskets, flower boxes, and vases.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
265	100 in 12 distinct beautiful varieties	1	12	0	267	24 in 12 distinct beautiful varieties	0	8	6
266	50 in 12 ditto	0	16	6	268	12 in 12 ditto	0	4	6
RED.									
		per doz.—s. d.					per doz.—s. d.		
269	*Carmine Red, good truss	4	6	6	271	*Scarlet, fine truss	4	6	6
270	*Rose, fine truss	4	6	6	272	*Pink, compact truss	4	6	6
BLUE.									
273	*Dark Porcelain Blue, full truss	4	6	6	275	*Azure Blue, large truss	4	6	6
274	*Rich Dark Blue, large truss	4	6	6	276	*Light Porcelain Blue, large truss	4	6	6
WHITE.									
277	*Pure White, large truss	4	6	6	279	*White, shaded Rose, large compact truss	4	6	6
278	*Pure White, compact truss	4	6	6	280	*White, tinged Rose, large truss	4	6	6
281	"THE BEAUTIFUL MIXTURE OF HYACINTHS."	These were selected by Mr. Barr on the occasion of his annual visit to the Dutch Bulb Grounds. The colours are evenly assorted to produce a fine effect in flower beds, &c., consisting of purple, lavender, porcelain, azure blue, mauve, white, rose, blush, yellow, &c. ....per 100, 30s; per dozen 4 6							

HYACINTHS IN MIXED SHADES FOR OUT-DOOR CULTURE.

For groups in flower borders and for filling beds, these mixed hyacinths are very effective.

		per 100.	per doz.			per 100.	per doz.
282	†Red, in various shades	24/6	3/3	285	*Red, in various shades	24/6	3/3
283	†Blue, ditto	24/6	3/3	286	*Blue, ditto	24/6	3/3
284	†White, ditto	24/6	3/3	287	*White, ditto	24/6	3/3
288	"THE BEAUTIFUL MIXTURE OF HYACINTHS."	In all respects the same as No. 281; the bulbs are, however, a little smaller .....per 100, 21s; per dozen 3 0					

POMPON OR MINIATURE HYACINTHS.

The Pompon Hyacinth produces neat spikes of bloom, and may be grown in small glasses, fancy pots, old china bowls, crystal dishes, jardinetts, and other elegant contrivances; alone, or associated with the bright blue *Scilla sibirica*, *Crocus*, *Snowdrops*, *Tulips*, *Dwarf Narcissus*, the violet scented *Iris Persica*, the beautiful sweet scented *Iris reticulata*, and any other early flowering bulbs of dwarf growth; so cultivated, these bulbs do best planted in "B. & S.'s Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal" (for which see p. 47), covering the surface with fresh green carpet moss (see p. 47).


In small flower beds, and children's gardens, the Pompon Hyacinth, *Scilla sibirica*, *Spring Snowflakes*, *Dwarf Narcissus*, *Dog's Tooth Violets*, *Anemone fulgens*, *Dwarf Tulips*, *Triteleias*, *Crocus*, *Iris reticulata*, *Grape Hyacinths*, *Hepaticas*, *Iris Persica*, *Jonquils*, *Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*, *Snowdrops*, *Chionodoxa lucilix* (*The Glory of the Snow*), and the *Double Saxifraga granulata*, make an exceedingly decorative display, and maintain a fine succession of flowers during the Spring months; such gardens should be edged with small growing *Seinperiviums*.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
289	6 each of 12 pretty varieties	21	0	292	12 in 12 pretty varieties	4	6
290	3 " " "	12	0	293	Fine mixed varieties, 3s. per doz.; per 100	21	0
291	2 " " "	8	0	294	Choice " " 4s. " "	30	0
RED.							
		each—s. d.				each—s. d.	
295	Achilles, soft scarlet	0	5	297	Juno, brilliant red	0	4
296	Delos, rich carmine	0	5	298	Parnassus, rose, pink striped	0	5
BLUE.							
299	Artemis, deep blue, white centre	0	4	301	Orpheus, purple-lilac	0	4
300	Ida, dark porcelain	0	5	302	Queen of Lilacs, beautiful lilac-blue	0	4
WHITE.							
303	Adonis, white, rose shaded	0	4	305	Medusa, pure white	0	4
304	Hera, rose-white	0	5	306	Vesta, snow white	0	5
YELLOW.							
307	Apollo, pure yellow	0	5	308	Minos, apricot colour	0	5

DWARF WHITE ROMAN HYACINTH FOR EARLY FORCING (*Selected Bulbs*).

309 The pure white Sweet Scented Roman Hyacinth is now universally prized in bouquets. It flowers during October, November, and December, if the bulbs are potted in succession, say 3 to 6 in a pot, in August, September, and October, and, when well rooted, forced gently, and watered freely. 25/- per 100; 3/6 per doz.; 4d. each.

 The beautiful Sweet Scented Paper White *Narcissus* flowers at the same time as the Roman Hyacinth, and requires the same cultural treatment; it is also greatly valued in bouquets. The double white Roman *Narcissus* is also much prized for its early flowering; the individual blossoms are mounted on wire for small bouquets and buttonholes. (Nos. 689 & 692.)

DWARF PARISIAN OR BLUE ROMAN HYACINTH.

310 The Blue Roman Hyacinth flowers from a fortnight to three weeks later than the white variety. 12s. 6d. per 100; 1s. 9d. per dozen; 3d. each. [Barr and Sugden,

HYACINTHS.

FOR CULTURE IN POTS, GLASSES, JARDINETS, AND FOR EXHIBITION.

The * indicates the varieties best suited for forcing, or for growing in glasses, jardinets, and other elegant contrivances.

Immediately after potting, which may be done from September to December, place out of doors on a bed of ashes, and cover the pots with six inches of the same material, but a covering of cocoa fibre is preferable; there let the pots remain till full of roots, which will usually be from six to eight weeks. If very early flowers are required, pot in September, and commence to force gently in December, giving abundance of water; but if large finely developed trusses and rich colours are preferred to very early flowers, the Hyacinth must not be forced, but when removed indoors, should be placed on the shelf of a greenhouse, in a sitting-room window, or in a cold frame, close to the glass, always in the most genial and sunniest situation at command, and the plants allowed to develop their flowers gradually and naturally, water being given regularly and freely, or in preference a covering of cocoa fibre; as it is well known to cultivators that failures, for the most part with Hyacinths, arise from allowing the soil to become dry, when the rootlets are in consequence injured. Abundance of air is necessary, but a dry atmosphere and a draughty situation should be sedulously avoided. To maintain a succession of flowers, remove from under the covering a portion of the Hyacinths once a fortnight from the middle of December to middle of February.

If the Hyacinth is cultivated in glasses, the base of the bulb should just touch the water, and a little charcoal should be placed in the glass to keep the water sweet. We, however, prefer filling the glasses with prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal (for which see p. 47). The glasses should be kept in a room without a fire, or better still in a greenhouse, and always in the sunniest and lightest situation at command till the flower spike is developed. This attained, place the glasses where the flowers are most desired. For new Hyacinth Glasses, *chastely decorated*, see p. 48.

When the Hyacinth is cultivated in jardinets, associated with other early-flowering bulbs, such as *Seilla sibirica*, Tulips, Snowdrops, Crocus, Narcissus, *Iris reticulata*, &c., B. & S.'s prepared "Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal" should invariably be used (see p. 47), taking care that the preparation is kept moist and the surface covered with green carpet moss.

The † denotes the double varieties. These, with very few exceptions, are unsuitable for growing in glasses, and jardinets, or for forcing. Those quoted are, however, the finest of the doubles, and are best grown in pots.

The "ex" indicates the varieties which produce the finest flowers, and cultivators of the Hyacinth for exhibition would do well to select from those only.

The two Premier Prizes for Hyacinths were awarded to us by the Royal Botanic Society at their Exhibition of March, 1877.

The superiority of single over double Hyacinths may be best estimated by a visit to the Metropolitan and Provincial Hyacinth Exhibitions, where the proportion shown of single to double flowers is about fifty to one.

If any of the under-mentioned "Selections" are chosen, and it is stated they are for glasses, jardinets, or exhibition, single kinds will be sent. If not specified, the selection will include a proportion of double varieties.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID NAMED HYACINTHS,

Which are only such as have proved to be the most worthy of cultivation; the bulbs have all been carefully selected from the bulb farms of the best and most experienced Dutch growers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
311	100	extra	choice	exhibition	Hyacinths...	6	6	0	
312	50	"	"	"	"	3	3	0	
313	25	"	"	"	"	25/	15	0	
314	12	"	"	"	"	15/	1	0	
315	100	extra	fine	varieties	of Hyacinths...	5	5	0	
316	50	"	"	"	"	2	2	0	
317	25	extra	fine	varieties	of Hyacinths ...	1	1	0	
318	12	"	"	"	"	10/6	0	10	
319	100	very	fine,	in	50	varieties	"	3	10
320	50	"	"	"	"	25	"	1	11
321	25	"	"	"	"	25	"	0	17
322	12	"	"	"	"	7/6	0	9	0

THE SOFTER AND MORE DELICATE SHADES OF RED, SUCH AS ROSE, ROSE-PINK, BLUSH, Etc.

	each—	s.	d.		each—	s.	d.				
323	*Agnes, rich	rosy	red, fine	truss.....	0	9					
324	†Alda	Catherina,	rose, fine	truss.....	0	6					
325	*Bella	Donna, delicate	rose, pink	striped, large	truss, ex.....	1	6				
326	†Bouquet	Royal, blush	rose, with	pink eye, long	handsome	truss, ex.....	0	8			
327	†City	of London, rose,	very	large, ex.....	1	6					
328	*Cosmos,	rich	rosy	pink, fine	truss, ex.....	0	9				
329	†Duke	of Wellington,	fine	light	rose, large	compact	handsome	truss, ex.....	0	8	
330	*Emmeline,	rose, splendid	truss, ex.....	0	6						
331	*Fabiola,	fine	rose-pink,	striped	carmine, large	bells	and	large	spike, ex.....	1	0
332	*Giant	des	Roses, beautiful	rose, large	handsome	truss, ex.....	1	0			
333	†Grootvorst,	blush, large	compact	truss, ex.....	0	6					
334	*Giganteus,	blush, large	compact	truss, ex.....	0	8					
335	*Lady	Palmerston, rose,	striped	deep	pink, large	truss, ex.....	1	6			
336	*L'Adorable,	rose, carmine	striped, fine	compact	truss, ex.....	0	9				
337	*L'Ornement	de	la	Nature, delicate	rose, striped	pink, large	truss, ex.....	0	9		
338	*La	Dame	du	Lac, rose-pink,	fine	truss, ex.....	0	9			
339	*La	Joyeuse, rose-pink,	large	truss, ex.....	1	0					
340	*La	Prophète, rose-pink,	striped	carmine, handsome	truss, ex.....	1	0				
341	†Noble	par	Merite, rose, shaded	pink, large	bells, compact	truss, ex.....	0	8			
342	*Norma,	satin-rose,	handsome,	ex.....	0	9					
343	†Prince	of	Orange, light	red, fine	truss ...	0	9				
344	*Princess	Charlotte, beautiful	rose-pink,	large	compact	truss, ex.....	1	0			
345	*Princess	Helena, beautiful	rose-pink, large	compact	truss, ex.....	1	9				
346	*Sultan's	Favourite, delicate	rose, striped	pink, handsome	truss, ex.....	0	8				
347	†The	First, salmon-pink,	large	bells.....	1	6					

THE RICHER AND DEEPER SHADES OF RED, SUCH AS CARMINE, CRIMSON, SCARLET, LAKE, PINK, Etc.

348	*Amy,	scarlet, fine	truss, ex.....	0	6				
349	*Cavalgnac,	salmon, striped,	deep	rose, very	large	truss, ex.....	1	10	
350	†Disraeli	(Improved	Bouquet	Tendre), deep	red, large	truss (new), ex.....	1	0	
351	*Duchess	of	Richmond, salmon,	striped	pink, very	fine	truss, ex.....	0	8
352	†Frederick	the	Great, semi-double,	bright	pink, fine	full	truss, ex.....	1	3
353	*Garibaldi,	rich	crimson, large	splendid	truss (new), ex.....	7	6		
354	*Gertrude,	rose-carmine,	fine	compact	truss, ex.....	0	10		
355	*Howard,	rich	scarlet, handsome	truss, ex.....	3	6			
356	*Incomparable,	rich	glittering	crimson, fine	compact	truss, ex.....	1	3	
357	*Josephine,	scarlet, changing	to	orange ...	1	0			
358	†Koh-i-noor,	bright	salmon-pink,	large	truss, model	form, semi-double, ex.....	3	6	
359	*L'Etincellante,	very	bright	crimson-scarlet,	large	compact	truss, ex.....	1	0
360	*La	Fiancée	Royale, rose, large	truss, ex.....	0	10			
361	*Lina,	brilliant	scarlet, full	truss, ex.....	1	3			
362	*Lord	Macaulay, carmine,	changing	to	vivid	crimson-scarlet, large	truss, ex.....	1	3
363	*Linnæus,	bright	orange-red, fine	spike, ex.....	2	3			

CHOICE NAMED HYACINTHS FOR POTS OR GLASSES.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
364 *Miss Nightingale, orange-red, large truss, ex.	I 3	371 *Queen Victoria, bright pink, large handsome truss, ex.	I 3
365 *Mr. Robert Steiger, rich rose-carmine, large compact truss, ex.	0 8	372 *Queen of Hyacinths, rich rosy scarlet, large compact truss, ex.	I 0
366 *Mrs. Bescher Stowe, rich rosy red, large splendid truss, ex.	I 0	373 *Solfaterra, brilliant orange-scarlet, yellow centre, large compact truss, ex.	I 0
367 *Newton, rosy-red, large fine truss, ex.	I 6	374 *Victor Emmanuel, light carmine-scarlet, large truss, ex.	4 0
368 *Princess Clothilde, pink, striped carmine, large handsome truss, ex.	I 0	375 *Victoria Alexandrina, intense crimson, large handsome truss, ex.	0 8
369 †Princess Royal, rose-pink, scarlet centre, large bells, compact truss, ex.	0 8	376 *Von Schiller, deep salmon-pink, large compact truss, ex.	I 0
370 *Pellissier, intense deep rich crimson, large compact truss, ex.	I 6	377 *Vuurbaak, crimson-scarlet, large full truss, new and beautiful, ex.	4 6

THE MORE DELICATE AND SOFTER SHADES OF BLUE, SUCH AS AZURE, LIGHT PORCELAIN, Etc.

378 †Bloxberg, beautiful clear azure blue, large bells, good truss, ex.	0 8	387 *Grand Vainqueur, pretty porcelain-lilac, large truss, ex.	0 8
379 *Blondin, rich azure blue, bottom of tube bluish purple, large truss (new), ex.	I 9	388 *La Perle, fine clear rich blue, large compact truss, ex.	I 6
380 *Celestina, clear transparent blue, ex.	I 0	389 *Leonidas, beautiful rich blue, large bells, fine truss, ex.	0 8
381 *Clio, sky-blue, white centre, large bells, fine truss, ex.	I 6	390 *Lord Derby, pearl-blue, very large truss, ex.	I 9
382 *Couronne de Celle, beautiful azure-blue, large bells, large truss, ex.	0 6	391 *Lothair, bright blue, large truss (new), ex.	2 0
383 *Czar Peter, beautiful clear blue, large bells, large handsome truss, ex.	I 6	392 *Orondates, clear porcelain-blue, large bells, compact large truss, ex.	0 8
384 *De Candolle, lilac-blue, shading to mauve, handsome truss, ex.	I 0	393 *Pisneman, fine rich light blue, very large bells, and large truss, ex.	I 0
385 *Grand Lilas, beautiful silvery lilac, large compact truss, ex.	0 8	394 *Regulus, rich porcelain-blue, fine truss ...	0 8
386 *Grand Maitre, fine porcelain blue, very large truss (new)	3 6	395 *William Robinson, lilac, white centre, fine truss ...	I 0
		396 †Van Speyk, lilac, large truss, ex.	0 9
		397 *Victor Emmanuel, silvery-grey, large truss, ex.	I 6

THE DARKER AND RICHER SHADES OF BLUE SUCH AS DARK PORCELAIN, PURPLE, BLACK, Etc.

398 *Anna Bolena, rich purple, large truss, ex.	I 0	412 *La Nuit, purple-black, fine truss, ex.	0 8
399 *Argus, dark violet-blue, clear white eye, large bells, large truss, ex.	0 6	413 *La Precieuse, lilac, shading to lavender, very fine truss, ex.	0 9
400 *Baron Von Humboldt, glittering purple, outside black, large fine truss, ex.	0 9	414 †Laurens Koster, rich violet-blue, long compact truss, ex.	I 0
401 *Baron Van Tuyl, rich purple, large compact truss, ex.	0 8	415 *Lord Melville, glittering purple, white centre, large truss, ex.	I 0
402 *Bleu Moresque, purple-lilac, large truss, ex.	0 6	416 *Lord Palmerston, deep clear blue, white centre, fine truss, very distinct (new), ex.	I 0
403 *Charles Dickens, dark porcelain, shaded lilac, large truss, ex.	0 6	417 *Marie, dark purple-blue, striped indigo, immense spike, ex.	0 9
404 *Christie Minstrel, rich glittering black, fine truss, ex.	0 9	418 *Mimosa, glowing purple, large truss, ex.	0 6
405 *Duke of Connaught (new), dark blue, large handsome truss, ex.	3 6	419 *Prince Albert, deep glittering purple, large compact truss, ex.	0 8
406 *Frederick the Great of Sweden, dark blue, large bells, fine truss.	0 9	420 †Prince Albert of Prussia, purple, fine truss	0 8
407 †Garrick, dark lavender, shaded puce, compact handsome truss, ex.	0 8	421 *Prince Frederick, rich purple-blue, large handsome truss, ex.	I 6
408 *General Havelock, rich glittering purple, very large truss, ex.	I 0	422 *Prince of Wales, dark blue, white eye, large truss, ex.	2 6
409 *General Lauriston, fine deep violet-blue, white centre, fine truss, ex.	0 9	423 †Robert Burns, dark purple, fine truss ...	0 8
410 *King of the Blues, rich dark blue, large bells, magnificent compact spike, ex.	2 0	424 *Sir John Lawrence, rich dark blue, beautifully striped, very large compact truss, ex.	0 9
411 *Lamplighter, black, white eye	2 0	425 *Uncle Tom, rich black-purple, fine truss ...	0 6
		426 *William the First, rich glittering purple, large handsome truss, ex.	0 8

MAUVE AND MAGENTA.

427 *Arnold Prinsen, mauve-lilac, fine truss, ex.	2 0	432 *L'Honneur d'Overveen, mauve, handsome truss, ex.	2 0
428 *Charles Dickens, glittering lilac, large fine truss, ex.	I 6	433 *L'Unique, mauve, fine truss.	0 6
429 *Hayden, mauve-lilac, large truss, ex.	I 0	434 *Mr. Van Vree, dark mauve, fine truss, ex.	I 0
430 *Jeschkel, beautiful rich lilac, large truss, ex.	I 0	435 *President Lincoln, magenta, fine truss, ex.	I 9
431 †Karel Kroonprince of Sweden, dark mauve, shaded violet, large truss, ex.	0 9	436 *Tollens, magenta, fine truss, ex.	I 0
		437 *Vandyck, mauve, fine truss, ex.	I 3

PURE WHITE.

438 *Albus maximus, splendid large truss, ex.	0 9	450 *La Grandesse, the largest and handsomest truss (new), ex.	2 6
439 *Albus superbissimus, large full truss, ex.	0 8	451 †La Tour d'Auvergnis, large bells, large handsome truss, ex.	0 8
440 *Baroness Van Tuyl, long handsome truss, ex.	0 10	452 *La Neige, large perfect truss.	3 6
441 †Bouquet Royal, long compact truss, ex.	I 0	453 *L'Innocence, large bells, large splendid truss (new), ex.	2 3
442 *Cheval Blanc, large bells, large handsome truss, ex.	I 6	454 *Madams Van der Hoop, large bells, large compact truss, ex.	0 10
443 *Crown Princess of the Netherlands, large compact handsome truss, ex.	0 9	455 *Mirandolina, large fine truss, ex.	0 8
444 †Flevo, compact, fine truss, ex.	0 9	456 *Mont Blanc, large bells, compact large handsome truss, ex.	I 0
445 *Florence Nightingals, large truss, ex.	I 3	457 *Nectar, neat bells, fine truss, ex.	I 6
446 *Grand Vainqueur, fine compact truss.	0 9		
447 * " Vedette, large bells and truss, ex.	0 8		
448 †La Deesse, moderate bells, fine truss	0 9		
449 *La Franchise, large handsome truss, ex.	I 0		

[Barr and Sugden,

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
458 †Nightingale, large fine truss, ex.	2 0	463 *Queen of the Netherlands, large bells, very fine truss, ex.	0 9
459 *Pavillon Blanc, large truss, ex.	0 9	464 *Snowball, fine truss, bells beautifully symmetrical, and of great substance, ex.	1 6
460 †Prince of Waterloo, compact truss, ex. ...	0 10	465 †Vainqueur, fine truss, ex.	1 6
461 *Princess Frederick William, large fine truss, ex.	1 0	466 †Van Hooboken, very large, ex.	1 6
462 *Queen Victoria, handsome truss, ex.	0 8	WHITE SHADED ROSE, Etc.	
WHITE SHADED ROSE, Etc.			
467 †Anna Maria, blush, neat bells with violet centre, good truss	0 6	474 †La Virginité, blush white, very large bells, fine truss	0 6
468 *Anna Paulowna, white, shaded rose, compact large truss, ex.	0 6	475 *Mammoth, white, tinged rose, very large bells, large truss	0 8
469 *Cleopatra, blush white, large bells, thick fine truss, ex.	0 8	476 *Princess Marle, white, rose shaded, large compact truss, ex.	1 6
470 *Dolly Varden, white, shaded rose, large bells, thick truss, ex.	1 0	477 *Seraphin, white, shaded rose, large bells, very large truss, ex.	0 8
471 *Elfrida, waxy white, large bells, bold handsome truss, ex.	0 8	478 †Triumph Blandina, white, beautifully tinged rose, pink centre, fine truss, ex. ...	0 8
472 *Grandeur à Mervelle, white, shaded rose, immense compact truss, ex.	0 8	479 *Tubæflorus, blush rose, large bells, large handsome truss, ex.	0 8
473 *Lord Grey, white, tinged rose, fine truss, ex.	0 8	480 *Voltaire, white, shaded rose, large bells ...	0 8
YELLOW, CITRON, PRIMROSE, SALMON, Etc.			
481 *Anna Carolina, beautiful primrose	0 8	488 *John Stuart Mill, primrose, fine truss, ex.	1 0
482 *Bird of Paradise, beautiful rich yellow, fine compact truss, ex.	3 0	489 *King of Holland, apricot colour	0 8
483 *Duc de Malakoff, salmon, striped rose-lake, novel colour, large truss, ex.	0 10	490 *La Citronnière, citron-yellow, fine truss, ex.	0 10
484 *Héroïne, primrose, large truss, ex.	0 8	491 *L'Or d'Australie, fine yellow, large truss, ex.	1 3
485 *Herman, apricot-salmon, fine truss, ex. ...	0 9	492 *Rowland Hill, fine yellow, fine truss (wax), ex.	2 6
486 *Ida, rich primrose, large truss, ex.	1 6	493 *Sonora, salmon, fine truss, ex.	1 0
487 †Jaune Supreme, rich yellow, good truss ...	1 0	494 †Sovereign, fine yellow, fine truss, ex.	2 6
		495 *Victory, fine yellow, large truss, ex.	2 6

For New Hyacinth Glasses, with Art-Camco Figurcs, etc., see p. 48.

DAFFODIL OR NARCISSUS.

Twice the Royal Horticultural Society awarded to us the Gold Banksian Medal, and once the large Gold gilt Silver Floral Medals, etc., also other Awards and Certificates, for our Exhibits of Daffodil flowers When Her Majesty opened the Royal Horticultural Society's Show on the 2nd May, 1877. We received a Commemorative Gold Medal for our exhibit of more than a hundred different sorts of Daffodils.

The Daffodil is the most beautiful of Spring flowers, and is the hardiest and most enduring. Its blossoms are uninjured by frost, snow, rain, and wind, and continue a long time decorative. A selection made from the three groups will give a succession of flowers from February till June. The Trumpet Section of Daffodils commence flowering in February, succeeding each other till the end of April. The Peerless Section of Daffodils commence flowering in March, and follow each other in succession till May. The third group of Daffodils embraces the Poet's Narcissus, and the Tazetta or Bunch-flowered Daffodils, which begin flowering early in April, and follow one after the other till June.

As cut flowers for vases, all the Daffodils are most elegant, and can be had in abundance at a season when flowers are scarce. They form a pleasing contrast, and associate admirably with hot-house flowers. During three months in Spring cut Daffodil flowers from our collection are exhibited at the various Spring Shows and Fortnightly Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, also at the Spring Flower Shows held at the Royal Botanic Gardens. The exhibition of these beautiful hardy flowers attracts more notice from the visitors, and elicits more admiration than the expensive exotics which have been grown under glass.

NEW DAFFODILS.—The Weardale and Longford Bridge Collections of New Daffodils have received considerable publicity through the press and our exhibits for the last few years, but more especially during the Spring of 1880 and 1881, as we were enabled to stage them, classed and named; these we now offer for sale. In doing so, we think it may not be uninteresting to notice that the Daffodil has been a favourite flower in this country for hundreds of years; and were its literature collated, bulky volumes would be the result. Parkinson, in the early part of the seventeenth century, catalogued the Daffodils then in cultivation. Two hundred years later Salisbury gave them considerable attention, and somewhat later Haworth and Dean Herbert contributed many papers on the subject of Daffodils, and separately prepared monographs of them from their respective points of view. A few years since Mr. Baker prepared his celebrated monograph of the Narcissus; but at that time he was not aware of the existence of the Weardale and Longford Bridge Collections, so that there is now a necessity for a revised monograph, owing to the number of forms in these two collections which Mr. Baker had not before him at the time he was preparing his monograph. (Those who are desirous of acquainting themselves more fully with the literature of the Daffodil, should purchase Burbidge's admirable work, which is beautifully illustrated, and written in a most charming style, price 31s. 6d.) There exists no absolute data as to how the new varieties of Daffodils were produced, but doubtless the keynote was furnished in Dean Herbert's paper on the Hybridization of Narcissus.

In the Longford Bridge Collection there are hybrids and varieties of exceeding beauty; but in the Weardale Collection the work has been done so admirably that there is no difficulty in tracing in the flowers themselves the gradual steps taken in each cross. Indeed, the Weardale Collection might fairly be termed a Practical Treatise on Hybridization, by William Backhouse, Esq., of Weardale, where the reader is led by easy stages to the unfolding of a great work, which must have been produced by the most indefatigable labour combined with the most consummate skill. The work has been carried to the very pinnacle of excellence in gradation of size, diversity of form, and originality in shape and colouration. Indeed, the genius of this man is as conspicuous in his Daffodils as is that of the great masters in their sculpture and painting.

Two Coloured Plates of our New Daffodils can be had on application by intending purchasers, who are desirous of knowing more of these fine hardy flowers. For a history of the new Daffodils see "The Garden," 23rd August, 1879.

CULTURE AND ADAPTATION.—The Daffodil may be planted in almost any soil and situation, but thrives best in a fertile loam; the top of the bulb should be two to three inches below the surface. In beds the larger flowering Daffodils are charming, and for edgings the dwarf growing kinds are most beautiful. In flower and shrubby borders, when grown in masses of distinct varieties, the effect produced by the Daffodil is unequalled. For naturalization in woodland walks, semi-wild places, on the margins of plantations, and amongst grass, few hardy flowers look so natural and pleasing.

12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]

Daffodils from Groups I, II., and III.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

		s. d.				s. d.	
496	1000 in 10 var. 80/, in 20 var. 120/, in 30 var. 140	0	0	499	50 in 10 var. 5/6, in 17 var. 7/6, in 25 var.	10	6
497	500 in 10 var. 42/, in 20 var. 63/, in 30 var. 73	0	0	500	30 in 10 var. 3/6, in 15 var. 5/6, in 30 var.	7	6
498	100 in 10 var. 10/6, in 20 var. 15/, in 30 var. 21	0	0	501	12 in 12 varieties	2/6, 3/6, 5/6 to	9 0
502	Choice mixed, for naturalization	.....		per 1000, 63/; per 100, 7/6; per doz.		1	6
503	Fine	.....		" 42/; " 5/6; " "		1	0
504	The Great Nonsuch Daffodil, mixed yellow varieties	.....		" 42/; " 5/6; " "		1	0

New Daffodils from Groups I., II., and III. of the Weardale and Longford Bridge Varieties.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

505	12 in 12 varieties	6s., 9s., 12s. to 18	0	507	30 in 30 varieties	30s., 42s. to 63	0
506	20 in 20	15s., 21s. to 30	0	508	40 in 40	42s., 63s. to 84	0

N.B.—The Grouping of the Daffodils is intended to assist purchasers in making their own selections; each group represents a distinct feature in the shape of the flower, which is fully explained in the notes.

GROUP I.—Magni-coronatæ, the Trumpet or Ajax, and the Hoop Petticoat or Corbularia Narcissus.

CHARACTER.—Crown or trumpet as long or rather longer than the divisions of the perianth.

Parkinson, nearly three centuries ago, called No. 538 "Mr. Wilmer's Great Double Daffodil." In *The Garden*, vol. i., p. 455, two Daffodil Gardens of this variety, and 560, are described as "surpassing apples of gold in baskets of silver." Parkinson calls No. 522 the "Prince of Daffodils." Of the double Lent Lily, Parkinson states it is natural to our country; and, from the information recorded in his *Paradisus*, we searched out its habitat, and can this season offer a few bulbs. Of the rare White Bulboodium of Clusius, No. 510, we have a good stock of strong healthy bulbs; we also offer the scarce species, No. 519, N. Gallicus Minor of Parkinson, supposed by Herbert to be the double of N. minor; also Parkinson's "Daffodil with the clipped tube," No. 512.

In the succession of flowering, Cambricus, Obvallaris, and Obvallaris maximus commence in February, and are closely followed by Telamonius, Spurius, and the dwarf-growing species, Minor and Nanus. These are followed by the Lent Lily, 534, Lobularis, and the early-flowering Bicolors, viz., Horsfieldi and Empress. These again are followed by Lorifolius and Emperor, Maximus, Major, Rugilobus, etc.

The Grand Trumpeters are Bicolor Horsfieldi, Empress, Emperor, Maximus, Princeps, Rugilobus, Telamonius; and the New Trumpet Daffodils, Bicolor Maximus, Major, Primitivus, J. B. M. Camm, Mrs. J. B. M. Camm, etc.

The New Daffodils Humel are apparently hybrids of Ajax and Montanus; Milnerii and Cowanii appear to be hybrids of Minor and Cernuus; Bicolor maximus is not so stately as Empress, but is a flower of greater substance, the divisions of the perianth overlapping each other; Bicolor primitivus, Bicolor J. B. M. Camm and Mrs. J. B. M. Camm are very distinct and beautiful; Cernuus pulcher is a beautiful white Ajax; Milnerii is the only Ajax of a uniform sulphur colour; Shirley Hibberd is elegant in outline; Backhousei is a fine hybrid, apparently a first cross from Bicolor, and quite distinct from any other existing form; Hudibras is a very characteristic flower.

per 100, per doz.
s. d. s. d.

THE HOOP PETTICOAT, OR MEDUSA'S TRUMPET.

509	Corbularia conspicua, golden yellow, charming in pots and as an edging	... ..	2	6
510	Corbularia alba, the beautiful white Hoop Petticoat, home grown bulbs, 6d. & 9d. each	.....5s. 6d. &	... ..	7 6
511	Corbularia tenuifolia, golden yellow, the small Hoop Petticoat, 9d. each	... ..	7	6

AJAX, THE TRUMPET NARCISSUS.

512	Abscissus, trumpet yellow or sulphur, perianth white, 9d. each	.....	7	6
513	Albicans, primrose trumpet, and white perianth, beautiful, 6d. each	.....	5	6
514	Bicolor, golden yellow trumpet and white perianth, 9d. each	.....	7	6
515	Bicolor Horsfieldi, large golden yellow trumpet and white perianth, very early, 9d. each	.....	7	6
516	Bicolor Empress, very large golden yellow trumpet and white perianth, 1s. 6d. each	.....	15	0
517	Breviflos, golden yellow trumpet, and sulphur perianth	.....	5	6
518	Cambricus, yellow trumpet, sulphury-white perianth, very early, 6d. each	.....	4	6
519	Capax (Queen Anne's Double Daffodil), primrose, rare, 2s. 6d. each	.....	...	...
520	Cernuus, trumpet and perianth white, very beautiful, 1s. each	.....	10	6
521	Lobularis, yellow trumpet, primrose perianth	.....	15	0..2 6
522	Lobularis grandiplenus, the largest double yellow trumpet	.....	3	6
523	Lobularis plenus, with the large double yellow trumpet	.....	15	0..2 6
524	Lorifolius, golden trumpet, and primrose perianth, 1s. each	.....	10	6
525	Lorifolius Emperor, very large golden yellow trumpet and primrose perianth, 1s. 6d. & 2s. each	.....15s. &	...	21 0
526	Major, trumpet and perianth fine golden yellow	.....	10	6..1 6
527	Maximus, trumpet and perianth deep golden yellow, very large	.....	15	0..2 6

per 100, per doz.
s. d. s. d.

528	Minor, fine golden yellow, a rare dwarf species	.....	5	6
529	Moschatus (see Albicans and Tortuosus)	.....	5	6
530	Nanus, rich yellow trumpet, primrose perianth, a fine dwarf species	15	0..2 6	6
531	Obvallaris, trumpet and perianth yellow, very early	.....	10	6..1 6
532	Obvallaris maximus, rich golden yellow, large, and early, 1s. each	.....	10	6
533	Princeps, yellow trumpet, perianth sulphur, a very large species	.....	10	6..1 6
534	Pseudo-Narcissus (Lent Lily), yellow trumpet, sulphur perianth	.....	7	6..1 0
535	Pseudo-Narcissus, fl. pl.	.....	1	0
536	Rugilobus, fine yellow trumpet, perianth pale sulphur, beautiful	.....	10	6..1 6
537	Spurius, trumpet and perianth rich uniform golden yellow	.....	15	0..2 6
538	Telamonius, yellow trumpet, perianth primrose, very large and early	.....	5	6
539	Telamonius plenus, the large double golden yellow trumpet daffodil	.....	5	6..1 0
540	Tortuosus, primrose trumpet, and white perianth, beautiful, 6d. each	.....	5	6

NEW DAFFODILS.

The Weardale and Longford Bridge varieties. A coloured plate, representing several of these, appeared in *The Garden*, 23rd August, 1879.

541	Humel albidus, yellow trumpet, sulphur perianth, 5s. 6d. per dozen	.....	0	6
542	Humel concolor, trumpet and perianth yellow	.....	2	6
543	Bicolor albidus, trumpet yellow, sulphury-white perianth, very early	.....	2	6
544	Bicolor J. B. M. Camm, primrose trumpet, white perianth, the most beautiful Daffodil	.....	5	6
545	Bicolor Mrs. J. B. M. Camm, sulphur trumpet, white perianth, a most beautiful Daffodil	.....	5	6
546	Bicolor maximus, large yellow trumpet, white beautifully imbricated perianth, 15s. per doz.	.....	1	6

[Bar and Sugden,

	each—s.	d.
547 Bicolor primulinæ, large yellow trumpet, primrose perianth, beautiful	2	6
548 Bicolor sulphurecæne, large yellow trumpet, sulphur perianth.....	2	6
549 Cernuæ pulcher, large primrose trumpet, white perianth, 15s. per doz.	1	6
550 Cowanti, sulphur trumpet, white perianth, distinct small flower	5	6

	each—s.	d.
551 Hudibrae, trumpet and perianth yellow, large and very distinct	2	6
552 Milneri, trumpet and perianth sulphur, small neat flower	3	6
553 Shirley Hibberd, trumpet and perianth yellow, very distinct	2	6
554 Backhousei, sulphury white perianth with yellow trumpet	5	6

GROUP II.—Medii-coronatæ, the Peerless, Nonsuch, Mock-Narcleue, &c.

CHARACTER.—Crown half as long as the divisions of the perianth, but in one or two cases three quarters as long.

In this galaxy of beauty Parkinson calls the yellow Incomparabilis the Great Nonsuch Daffodil, and the white Incomparabilis the Peerless Daffodil; the white variety has two double forms—one with the nectary or centre rich orange, and the other with a sulphur nectary. The flowers of both are as large as a rose, and planted in December or January, we have seen these two double varieties of Incomparabilis, in May, with blossoms as perfect in form as a Rosarian could desire for his favourite flower, the Rose. Odorus (Parkinson's Lesser Nonpareil Daffodil), which represents the larger forms of the graceful Jonquil, and are exceedingly valuable to cut for vases and table bouquets. The handsome Odorus plenus is Queen Anne's double Jonquil. Macleai resembles a miniature Bicolor. Triandrus is unsurpassed for its elegant Cyclamen-like flowers; Juncifolius and Montanus are distinct and beautiful. Schizanthus orientalis and gracilis are beautiful late-flowering Daffodils.

The New Daffodils of this group may thus be described: Incomparabilis differing from Parkinson's Nonsuch and Peerless in the great diversity of size of flower and colouration of the crown. Leedsii is a beautiful hybrid, apparently of Montanus and Parkinson's Peerless Daffodil. Nelsoni, is apparently a hybrid form of Bicolor. Barri is evidently a second cross, and apparently a hybrid of Incomparabilis and Poeticus, and is the connecting link between Incomparabilis and Burbidgei, which latter, viz., Burbidgei, is but one remove from Poeticus.

	per 100.	per doz.
	s. d.	s. d.
555 Incomparabilis, mixed yellow vars.	7 6	1 6
556 " aurantius, primrose, yellow crown, margined orange ...	10 6	1 6
557 " " plenus, primrose, orange nectary, very double	7 6	1 0
558 " eemi-partitus, pale primrose, cup sulphur and deeply lobed, 2s. 6d. each ...	...	...
559 " albus (The Peerless Daffodil), white, yellow crown ...	...	7 6
560 " " plenus aurantius, white, orange nectary, large and beautiful ...	12 6	2 0
561 " " plenus sulphureus, white, sulphur nectary, large and beautiful.....	15 0	2 6
562 " " Stella, white, yellow crown, the earliest of this group by 14 days.....	...	5 6
563 Juncifolius, yellow, a charming small species, 6d. each .....	...	5 6
564 Macleai, a fine dwarf species, with golden crown and white perianth	...	3 6
565 Montanus, white, distinct, 2s. 6d. each ...	...	...
566 Odorus, rich yellow, cup deeply lobed and spreading	10 6	1 6
567 " campernelle, rich yellow... ..	5 6	1 0
568 " heminalis, rich yellow, and fragrant	10 6	1 6
569 " minor, rich yellow, fine dwarf species.....	10 6	1 6
570 " minor plenus, rich golden yellow.....	...	5 6
571 " rugulosus, rich yellow, cup wrinkled and nearly straight	10 6	1 6
572 Schizanthus orientalis, primrose, yellow crown, very beautiful.....	...	3 6
573 Triandrus albus, beautiful creamy white reflexed flowers.....	9d. each	7 6

NEW DAFFODILS.

The Weardale and Longford Bridge varieties, A coloured plate, appeared in *The Garden*, 8th March, 1879

574 Incomparabilis concolor, perianth and crown uniform yellow 3s. 6d. per doz.	each 0 6
575 " expansus, large spreading crown 5s. 6d. per doz.	0 6
576 " Frank Miles, yellow perianth, scarlet stained, yellow crown, very large	1 6
577 " stellatus, starry flowered	0 6
578 " grandiflorus, large flower and crown 5s. 6d. per doz.	0 6
579 " minor, small flowered 4s. 6d. per doz.	0 6
580 " nanus, dwarf.....3s. 6d. per doz.	0 6

12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]

	each
	s. d.
581 Incomparabilis Leedsii, yellow perianth, scarlet stained, yellow crown 4s. 6d. per doz.	0 6
582 " " expansus, large spreading crown	1 0
583 " " grandiflorus, large flower.....	1 0
584 " " minor, small flower 3/6 per doz.	0 6
585 " " marginatus, orange-margined crown 7s. 6d. per doz.	0 9
586 " sulphureus, sulphur perianth, yellow crown ...4s. 6d. per doz.	0 6
587 " " aureo-tinctus, orange-tinged crown .....3s. 6d. per doz.	0 6
588 " " grandiflorus, large flower 4s. 6d. per doz.	0 6
589 " " expansus, large spreading crown .....7s. 6d. per doz.	0 9
590 " " Beauty, large flower, with orange-stained large crown...	2 6
591 " " minor, small flower 5/6 per doz.	0 6
592 " " Leedsii, conspicuous orange-scarlet stained crown 7/6 per doz.	0 9
593 " albidus, sulphur-white perianth with yellow crown.....	1 0
594 " " elongatus, long crown	2 6
595 " " Leedsii, conspicuous orange-scarlet stained crown 7/6 per doz.	0 9
596 " " major, yellow crown	1 0
597 " " Maurice Vilmorin, lemon crown, tinged orange, very distinct	3 6
598 " albus, white perianth, with yellow crown .....10s. 6d. per doz.	1 0
599 " " aureo-tinctus, pale yellow crown, tinged orange	1 0
600 " " Crawfordi, large flower and crown	2 6
601 " " Harpur Crews, very large flower	1 6
602 " " Milneri, crown tinged orange	2 6
603 " " nanus, yellow crown	0 9
604 " " magnificus, large yellow crown, large flower.....	2 6
605 Leedsii Gem, white perianth, with long lemon crown	1 6
606 " " amabilis, with lemon crown	2 6
607 " " argenteus, white perianth, with silvery white cup.....	2 6
608 " " elegans, cup stained orange	3 6
609 " " expansus, with large citron crown	2 6
610 " " gloriosus, with canary crown	3 6
611 " " major, with canary crown	2 6
612 " " minor, white perianth, with small yellow crown.....	1 6
613 " " galanthiflorus, lemon crown	3 6
614 " " aurantius, citron crown, tinged orange	2 6
615 " " superbus, with short lemon crown...	2 6

	each—s.	d.
616 Nelsoni, large white perianth and yellow crown	3	6
617 " major, large flower	3	6
618 " pulchellus, small neat flower.....	3	6
619 Barri, perianth and crown yellow, 5/6 per doz.	0	6
620 " albidus, sulphur-white perianth, yellow crown	1	0
621 " " aurantius, yellow crown, stained orange	0	9
622 " albus Beauty, white reflexed perianth, yellow crown, edged scarlet.....	2	6

	each—s.	d.
623 Barri conspicuus, yellow crown, deeply edged scarlet	1	0
624 " " minor, yellow crown, deeply edged scarlet	1	6
625 " stellatus, sulphur perianth, yellow crown	0	9
626 " sulphureus, perianth sulphury-white, yellow crown, 7/6 per doz.	0	9
627 " " major, small flower, large yellow crown ...	1	0

GROUP III.—Parvi-coronatae, the true Narcissus and the Tazetta forms.

CHARACTER.—Crown less than half as long as the divisions of the perianth.

The Poet's Narcissus Parkinson called the Purple and Saffron-ringed Daffodils. The varieties which flower in March and April are Angustifolius, Ornatus, Tripodalis, Plectarum and Grandiflorus. Those which flower in May are Recurvus and the double white variety. For vases and table bouquets the Poet's Daffodil, both early and late flowering, are highly prized; also the white flowers of Biflorus and the slender graceful blossoms of Gracilis; Intermedius is a beautiful dwarf variety; and Tenuior is the Silver Jonquil.

The New Daffodils, Burbidgei, appear to be a third cross, and are probably hybrids of Barri and Poeticus, as the varieties run very close upon the one and the other. The varieties of Burbidgei may not inaptly be called early-flowering forms of Poeticus. A coloured plate of the varieties of Poeticus and Burbidgei appeared in *The Garden*, March 27th, 1880. Intending purchasers can have this plate on application.

The Tazetta, or Bunch-flowered, offered in this Group, are remarkably beautiful, and in planting them the top of the bulb should be six inches under the surface of the soil.

	per 100.	per doz.
	s.	d.
628 Biflorus, white, yellow crown	6	0.1 0
629 Gracilis, yellow, very graceful .....	...	3 6
630 Intermedius, primrose, yellow crown, fine dwarf.....	7	6.1 6
631 " biflorus, yellow, orange cup, fine dwarf.....	15	6.2 6

	per 100.	per doz.
	s.	d.
643 Tazetta lacticolor, delicate primrose, yellow crown.....	...	3 6
644 " papyraceus, pure white	2 6
645 " præcox, white, primrose crown	4 6
646 " nobilissimus, double white	6 0
647 " Romanus, double white	2 6

NEW DAFFODILS.

The Weardale and Longford Bridge Varieties.

632 Tenuior (Silver Jonquil), silvery white, very graceful .....	...	3 0
POET'S NARCISSUS, MAY-FLOWERING.		
633 Poeticus of Haworth, pure white, small neat flower .....	...	5 6
634 " recurvus, pure white, red crown, very fragrant	3	6.0 6
635 " " larger roots	5	6.1 0
636 " flore-pleno, pure white double Gardenia-like sweet-scented flowers	4	6.1 0
637 " " larger roots	7	6.1 6

	each	s.	d.
648 Burbidgei, white perianth, with cinnabar crown, 7s. 6d. per dozen	0	9	
649 " albidus, sulphury white perianth, with orange-scarlet margined crown, 7s. 6d. per dozen	0	9	
650 " conspicuus, sulphury white perianth, large crown, edged orange-scarlet	3	6	
651 " " minor, crown suffused orange scarlet	1	0	
652 " expansus, sulphury white, perianth, with citron crown, tinged orange	1	6	
653 " grandiflorus, white perianth, citron crown, tinged orange, 7s. 6d. per doz.	0	9	
654 " luteus, sulphur perianth, with yellow crown, 7s. 6d. per dozen	0	9	
655 " marginatus, white perianth, with lemon crown, edged orange	1	0	
656 " minor, sulphury white perianth, crown slightly tinged orange	0	9	
657 " stellatus, white perianth, with yellow crown, 7s. 6d. per dozen	0	9	
658 " sulphureus stellatus, primrose perianth, citron crown, edged scarlet, 7s. 6d. per dozen ...	0	9	

POET'S NARCISSUS, MARCH AND APRIL FLOWERING		
638 Poeticus angustifolius, white, rose crown.....	15	0.2 6
639 " grandiflorus, white crimson crown, very large, 7s. 6d. each .....	...	...
640 " ornatus, larger in flower than Angustifolius.....	12	6.2 6
641 " Poetarum, white, crimson crown, 1s. each .....	...	10 6
642 " tripodalis, the crown is more deeply marked than in Ornatus.....9d. each ...	...	7 6

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS FOR BEDS, BORDERS, RIBBONS, Etc.

The Polyanthus Narcissus, or bunch-flowered Daffodil, is very decorative planted in beds, lines, or masses, and it contrasts effectively with the Tulip and the Hyacinth. The varieties offered under this heading for outdoor culture are distinct, and may either be grouped together, or grown separately. In planting, the top of the bulb should be six inches under the surface of the soil.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

659 100 in 6 splendid varieties	21	0
660 50 in 6 ditto ditto	10	6
per doz.—s. d.		
663 Citron Cup, white, with citron cup	3	6
664 Early Silver Cup, pure white, very beautiful	2	6
665 Gold Cup, pure white, with gold cup	3	6

661 25 in 6 splendid varieties	5	6
662 12 in 6 ditto ditto	3	0
per doz.—s. d.		
666 Orange Cup, yellow, with orange cup	3	0
667 Yellow Cup, white, with yellow cup	3	0
668 Choice mixed, 12s. 6d. per 100	2	0

POLYANTHUS, OR BUNCH-FLOWERED NARCISSUS FOR POT CULTURE.

The Polyanthus Narcissus has rich golden-yellow or snow-white flowers, and is specially adapted for winter and spring decoration in pots and jardinetts. The effect is greatly enhanced when three bulbs are grown together in a 6 or 7-inch pot. The culture is the same as that of the Hyacinth.

Where flowers are in demand in November, December, and early in January, the Paper White and Double Roman Narcissus are invaluable. Pot them early in autumn, and when well rooted commence forcing as required. Thus treated, these and the Roman Hyacinth (see page 6) can be had in bloom from October.

The First Prize for Polyanthus Narcissus was awarded to us by the Royal Botanic Society at their March Show of 1877.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—continued.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
669	36 in 18 splendid varieties	12	6	671	18 in 18 splendid varieties	7	0
670	24 in 12 ditto ditto	7	6	672	12 in 12 ditto ditto	4s. &	6 0
<p><i>If ordered by the dozen, those quoted at 3d. each will be charged 2s. 6d. per dozen; 4d., 3s. 6d.; 6d., 5s. 6d.</i></p>							
673	Bathurst, primrose, orange cup	0	6	686	Lord Canning, primrose, yellow cup	0	6
674	Bazelman Major, white, yellow cup	1	0	687	Louis le Grand, white, primrose cup	0	6
675	Czar Alexander, primrose, orange cup	0	4	688	Perle d'Amour, primrose, yellow cup	0	6
676	Florence Nightingale, white, orange cup	0	9	689	Paper White, pure white, the earliest, very pretty, 10s. 6d. per 100, 1s. 9d. per doz.	0	3
677	General Wyndham, canary, yellow cup	0	9	690	Queen of Netherlands, white and yellow	0	6
678	Glariosa, white, orange cup, fine	0	4	691	Queen Victoria, white, yellow cup	0	6
679	Grand Monarque, white, citron cup	0	4	692	Roman, double white, orange nectary, very early, 14s. 6d. per 100, 2s. per doz.	0	3
680	" Primo white, citron cup	0	4	693	Sir Isaac Newton, yellow, orange cup	0	8
681	" Primo yellow (new), fine	0	8	694	Sir Walter Scott, white, yellow cup	0	6
682	" Soleil d'Or, yellow, orange cup	0	3	695	Staten General, white, yellow cup	0	3
683	Grootvorst, white, citron cup, fine	0	4	696	Sulphurine, sulphur, light yellow cup, fine	0	4
684	Her Majesty, white, orange cup	0	10				
685	Jaune Suprême, yellow	0	8				

SWEET SCENTED JONQUIL.

The double and single Jonquils are prized for their graceful sweet scented flowers. For indoor decoration, three or more should be grown in a 5-inch pot, and treated as recommended for the cultivation of the Hyacinth.

		per doz.—s.	d.			per doz.—s.	d.
697	Double, rich deep yellow, largest roots	3	0	699	Single, rich yellow, largest roots, 7/6 per 100	1	6
698	" " " second size roots	2	0	700	" " " second size roots, 5/6 "	1	0

THE TULIP.

The Tulip is the most effective of Spring flowers; its colours are rich, diversified and beautiful. It is extremely hardy, and of the easiest possible culture, succeeding in any ordinary soil, and flowering with the same freedom in the shade as in the sunshine, and as much at home in a confined town garden as in more favoured situations. Rows of mixed Tulips, double and single, in front of shrubs, maintain a display for a long period, and in this respect, for such positions, they are unexcelled. Arranged in beds of distinct colours, or the colours intermingled, the Early Single Tulip is always an object of admiration. In gardens of limited extent, where the flower beds must be gay from the first opening of Spring, Scilla sibirica, Chionodoxa lucilix (The Glory of the Snow), Snowdrops, or Crocus should be planted between the lines of Tulips, to maintain a floral display till the Summer bedding plants are ready to put out.

From our Collection of Tulips we have omitted several which are superseded, and have replaced them by others of greater merit, this being the result of the extensive trials continually going on at our Experimental Grounds.

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS.

No other section of the Tulip displays so great a variety of delicate, striking, and attractive colours as these. Of selfs there are beautiful scarlets, crimson, whites, and yellows. Of parti-colours, there are snow-white grounds, striped and feathered with purple, violet, crimson, rose, puce, and cerise; and yellow grounds, with crimson, scarlet, and red flakes and feathers; so that only those who have cultivated the varieties of Early Single Tulips systematically can form any just idea of their beauty and diversity, when massed in beds or groups in the flower borders, or grown three in a pot for indoor decoration.

The First Prize for Tulips was awarded to us by the Royal Botanic Society, at their Exhibition of March, 1877.

701 Duc Van Thol, scarlet, edged yellow; this very early dwarf Tulip can be had in bloom from November. The growers for Covent Garden Market plant in shallow boxes as thickly as the bulbs can be placed together, force gently, giving plenty of water, and as the bulbs come into bloom arrange them in pots or jardinetts as required. 12s. 6d. per 100, 2s. per dozen.

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS FOR OUT-DOOR CULTURE OR FOR POTS.

THESE ARE SPLENDID IN BEDS, GROUPS, RIBBONS, RUSTIC BASKETS, VASES, FLOWER BOXES, ETC.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
702	150 in 50 splendid varieties	21	0	706	10 each of 20 beautiful varieties	21	0
703	90 in 30 " "	15	0	707	5 each of 20 " "	11	0
704	60 in 20 " "	7/6	to 10 6	708	3 each of 20 " "	6	0
705	30 in 10 " "	4/6	to 7 6	709	1 each of 20 " "	3	6
	710 Fine mixed, 38s. per 1,000, 4s. 6d. per 100, 9d. per dozen.						
	711 Choice mixed, 50s. " 5s. 6d. " 1s.						
	712 Splendid mixed, from named varieties, 70s. per 1,000, 7s. 6d. per 100, 1s. 3d. per dozen.						
		per 100. per doz.				per 100. per doz.	
		s. d. s. d.				s. d. s. d.	
713	Alba Regalls, creamy white	2	6	724	Comte de Vergennes, white, feathered cerise-crimson	2	6
714	Artus, dark scarlet, showy	6	6..1 0	725	Cottage Maid, rose pink, shaded white	12	6..2 0
715	Arms of Leyden, white, conspicuously stained rose	7	6..1 0	726	Couleur Cardinal, crimson-scarlet	10	6..1 0
716	Bride of Haarlem, scarlet, feathered white	3	6	727	Couleur Ponceau, rich cerise	5	6..1 0
717	Brutus improved, golden yellow, feathered crimson	2	6	728	Couronne Pourpre, velvety crimson	7	6..1 0
718	California, rich yellow	10	6..1 6	729	Duc Van Thol, blush rose	17	6..2 6
719	Cardinal Gold, rich crimson, gold striped, very beautiful	2	6	730	" brilliant scarlet	10	6..1 6
720	Chrysolora, pure yellow, large and handsome	10	6..1 6	731	" bright yellow	18	6..2 6
721	Claremont, rose, flushed white, large flower	12	6..2 0	732	" pure white	5	6
722	" white, very handsome	3	6	733	Duchesse de Parma, orange-crimson, edged yellow, showy	6	6..1 0
723	" gold striped	12	6..2 0	734	Duke of York, rose-lilac, edged white	12	6..2 0
				735	Epaminondas, rich crimson, feathered white	2	6
				736	Fabiola, rose-violet, striped and feathered white, splendid large flower	3	0

TULIPS, EARLY SINGLE—continued.	per 100.		per doz.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
737 Golden Prince, pure yellow	7	6..1	0	
738 Grand Blanche, pure white .....	...	...	3	6
739 Imperator Grisdeline, white, feathered lake	10	6..1	6	
740 Jan Luyken, crimson, with cerise glow, and flushed white.....	12	6..2	0	
741 Kelzerskroon, crimson-scarlet, deeply edged bright yellow, very handsome	10	6..1	6	
742 La Belle Alliance, brilliant crimson-scarlet.....	10	6..1	6	
743 La Remarkable, purple, bordered white .....	...	...	2	6
744 Lac Van Rheim, rose-violet, deeply margined with pure white	6	6..1	0	
745 Le Matelas, deep rose, edged white...	...	...	6	
746 Moliere, purple-violet, showy	10	6..1	6	
747 Monument, dark cerise .....	...	...	2	6
748 Paul Moreelze, deep carmine	10	6..1	6	
749 Pottebakker Yellow.....	15	0..2	0	
750 " White, pure white, bold handsome flower.....	14	0..2	0	
751 Potter, dark violet.....	12	6..2	0	

	per 100.		per doz.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
752 Proserpine, rose-carmine, magnificent large flower	21	0..3	0	
753 Queen Victoria, white, tinged rose...	5	6..1	0	
754 Roi Peplin, white, striped red, large .....	...	...	7	6
755 Rose Grisdeline, rose, tinged white...	6	6..1	0	
756 Rose Luisant, beautiful rose, large	14	0..2	0	
757 Silver Standard, scarlet, striped and feathered pure white	12	6..2	0	
758 Standard Gold, golden, striped crimson, very beautiful .....	...	...	2	6
759 Superintendent, white, striped and feathered violet, very fine .....	...	...	5	6
760 Thomas Moore, glossy apricot, very pretty, and quite distinct	6	6..1	0	
761 Van der Neer, rich violet, very handsome, large flower	15	0..2	0	
762 Van Vondel, crimson-scarlet, flushed white, handsome large flower	15	0..2	0	
763 Vermillion Brilliant, dazzling vermilion scarlet, splendid colour	21	0..3	0	
764 Wouwerman, dark purple, splendid	12	6..2	0	
765 Yellow Prince, pure yellow, a fine bedding variety	6	0..1	0	

EARLY DOUBLE TULIPS.

The flowers of these double Tulips are massive, brilliant in colour, diversified, and beautiful; they are admirably adapted for beds on the lawn, terrace, or flower garden, and as edgings to Rhododendron, Azalea, and Rose beds; also to plant in the flower and shrubby borders in groups of three or more.

The * indicates the varieties which may be grown in pots; the Tournesol, No. 794, is invaluable for sectional lines when the Early Single Tulip is planted in designs; it is also the most useful for forcing, and is extensively grown for Covent Garden Market. Imperator Rubrorum is one of the best scarlets, and Tournesol Yellow is one of the best yellows. For indoor decoration, the Tulip requires the same cultural treatment as the Hyacinth. For beds or masses, Rex Rubrorum is the best scarlet, to associate with the white La Candeur, are usually bedded together, and stand unrivalled amongst Spring flowering plants.

We think it only right to state that our choice mixed double Tulips do not contain any of those non-descript colours which too frequently form part of the double Tulips sold in mixture.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	per 100.		per doz.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
766 100 in 20 splendid varieties.....	12	6		
767 60 in 20 " "	8	6		
768 20 in 20 " "	4	0		
769 12 in 12 " "	2	6		
773 Double Duc Van Thol, red, margined yellow, and broad marginal lines. 36s. per 1000; 4s. 6d. per 100; 9d. per dozen.				
774 Blanc Bordé Pourpre, violet-purple, bordered white	6	6..1	0	
775 *Couronne de Cerise, deep cerise, very beautiful.....	14	6..2	0	
776 *Duke of York, crimson, edged white, very pretty	6	0..1	0	
777 *Extremité d'Or, bright crimson-scarlet, edged yellow, fine	16	0..2	6	
778 Gloria Solis, scarlet, deeply edged with bright yellow, fine	5	6..1	0	
779 *Hellanthus, crimson, edged gold .....	...	...	2	6
780 *Hercules, white and scarlet .....	...	...	3	6
781 *Imperator Rubrorum, rich crimson-scarlet, beautiful	10	6..1	6	
782 *La Candeur, pure white	6	6..1	0	
783 *Lady Grandison, fine scarlet .....	...	...	2	6
784 *Le Blason, rose and white, fine	10	6..1	6	
785 *Murillo, rose and white, beautiful	12	6..2	0	

770 Fine mixed.....	4s. 6d.	per 100,	9d.	per doz.
771 Choice mixed.....	5s. 6d.	"	1s.	"
772 Splendid mixed, from named varieties,	7s. 6d.	per 100,	1s. 6d.	per doz.

This dwarf showy early-flowering Tulip is useful for edging and broad marginal lines. 36s. per 1000; 4s. 6d. per 100; 9d. per dozen.

	per 100.		per doz.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
786 *Mariage de ma Fille, pure white, striped cerise.....	...	...	2	6
787 *Overwinnaar, white, striped rose-violet, handsome	7	6..1	0	
788 *Pæony Gold, crimson, striped gold...	6	0..1	0	
789 *Pæony Rose, rose-crimson	7	0..1	0	
790 Purple Crown, rich velvety-crimson, very fine	5	6..1	0	
791 *Rex Rubrorum, brilliant crimson-scarlet, splendid	5	6..1	0	
792 Rose Crown, rich pure rose .....	...	...	2	6
793 *Rosine, rose-pink, very pretty	5	6..1	0	
794 *Tournesol, scarlet, edged yellow, very beautiful	12	6..2	0	
795 *Tournesol Yellow, yellow, flushed orange, very fine	12	6..2	0	
795 ¹ *Yellow Rose, very beautiful pure yellow, fragrant flowers.....	6	6..1	0	

GESNERIANA TULIP OR TULIPA SINENSIS HORTENSIS.

796 Gesneriana. This is the largest flowered, the tallest grower, and the most showy of all Tulips, combining with an intense dazzling scarlet colour a glittering black centre which makes it valuable for distant effect in beds, lines, ribbons, or groups in front of shrubs, per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz., 1s.

VARIEGATED FOLIAGED TULIPS.

These are very attractive, and the leaves being beautifully variegated, are decorative from the time they appear above ground. They are equally ornamental in and out of doors.

	per doz.—each.	
	s.	d.
797 Duc Van Thol, leaves margined silvery white.....	1	6..0
798 Feu de l'Empire, leaves golden variegated	4	6..0
799 Greigii, leaves spotted like Orchis maculata	21	0..2
800 Lac Van Rheim, leaves broadly margined silvery yellow	1	6..0

	per doz.—each.	
	s.	d.
801 Purple Crown, leaves finely banded golden yellow	2	6..0
802 Rex Rubrorum, leaves variegated white, lined with a reddish hue ...	4	6..0
803 Silver Standard, leaves variegated white	4	6..0
804 Yellow Rose, leaves gold striped.....	3	6..0

MAY-FLOWERING SINGLE TULIPS.

The May-flowering Tulips are valuable, as they produce a grand display of rich and varied coloured flowers in close succession to the Early Single Tulips, and should, therefore, be freely planted.

805 Choice Mixed Bizarres, Byblemens and Roses, all colours	per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz.,	1 6
806 Fine Mixed	7s. 6d.;	1 0

PARROT OR DRAGON TULIPS, WITH LACINIATED PETALS.

These have large curiously lacinated picturesque flowers; the varied and rich shades of colour in the same flower form brilliant and beautiful combinations. In mixed flower and shrubby borders these Tulips are strikingly effective. Cultivated in hanging baskets the large flowers droop over and have quite an orchidaceous appearance.

807 Admiral de Constantinople, red, slightly tipped orange	per doz.—s. d.	1 6	810 Monster Rouge, large crimson	per doz.—s. d.	1 6		
808 Coffee Colour, crimson-brown, striped yellow and green	1 6	811 Markgraaf Van Baden, bright yellow, striped bright scarlet and green	1 6	812 Perfecta, yellow, striped green, tipped scarlet	1 6		
809 Large Yellow, pure yellow, slightly striped crimson and green	1 6	813 Fine Mixed	per 100, 5/6	1 0	814 Splendid Mixed	per 100, 7/6	1 6

VARIOUS SPECIES OF TULIPS.

These are beautiful and very interesting. *Clusiana*, with its Ixia-like flowers, is a gem; *Cornuta*, has long twisted petals resembling spiral horns; *Oculus Solis*, has a conspicuous crimson-black centre; *Viridiflora* is green margined yellow; *Sylvestris* is the sweet-scented Wood-Tulip; *Retroflexa* and *Elegans* have gracefully recurved petals; *Persica*, is dwarf, fragrant, very floriferous, and is useful for edgings.

815 <i>Clusiana</i> , white, striped red, with violet centre, beautiful	per doz.	3/6	0 4	820 <i>Persica</i> , yellow, fragrant, dwarf, and valuable for edging, per 100, 10/6; per doz.	1/6	0 3
816 <i>Cornuta</i> , yellow and red	1/6	0 3	821 <i>Retroflexa</i> , yellow	1/6	0 3	
817 <i>Elegans</i> , rich carmine	1/6	0 3	822 <i>Sylvestris</i> , yellow, sweet-scented	2/6	0 3	
818 <i>Fulgens</i> , red	1/6	0 3	823 <i>Viridiflora</i> , green, edged yellow	1/6	0 3	
819 <i>Oculus Solis</i> , crimson, black centre	2/-	0 3	824 Fine Mixed Species	1/6	...	

CROCUS.

The Crocus is charmingly beautiful, and among the first to unbosom its flowers in Spring. It possesses considerable diversity of colour, and deservedly occupies a prominent place wherever Spring flowers are prized. As a permanent edging to beds, planted in triple lines, in distinct or diverse colours, the display is remarkably striking. The effect is also grand planted in broad marginal lines in the flower border. We have seen long, wavy bands of golden yellow, of striped, of purple, and of pure white Crocus, also fancy devices, and groups of 10 to 1,000 bulbs expand, in February and March, with such brilliant effect as to elicit the most unbounded admiration. Planted in lawns and pleasure parks, where the grass is not mown very early, the Crocus and Snowdrop are extremely effective. The frequenters of Rotten Row have been charmed with the profusion of Crocus dotted all over the grass. In wildernesses, woodland walks, rockeries, etc., they are universal favourites as associates of the sweet-scented violet, the primrose, and the oxlip.

The Autumn and Winter flowering Species of Crocus, (page 16,) are especially deserving of attention. Early in September, *Speciosus*, the only really blue Crocus, commences flowering, and continues a long time effective, while one or other of the species follow in succession till the Spring varieties are in bloom.

CHEAP DUTCH CROCUS.

These are offered by the thousand to induce extensive planting as edgings to flower-beds, or in shrubby borders, woodland walks, wild gardens, lawns, pleasure parks, etc. One season we supplied a customer with about 50,000 Golden Yellow Crocus to edge off beds cut in the grass, and such was the effect produced that he has gone on edging beds and borders with Crocus throughout his garden, and with such surpassing results that in February and March the skill of the artist fails to portray the gorgeous effect. On another occasion the same customer had 20,000 purple, white, and striped Crocus to plant in alternate lines with Early Tulips.

825 1000 in 8 varieties	16 0	827 250 in 8 varieties	4 6
826 500 in 8	8 6	828 100 in 8	2 0
829 Mixed, all colours	per 100, 1s. 6d., per 1000, 12s. 6d.		
830 Blue and Purple, mixed	15 0	836 Cloth of Silver, white, striped purple or lilac	18 0
831 Striped, mixed	15 0	837 Cloth of Gold, golden yellow, striped brown	18 0
832 White, mixed	15 0	838 Scotch, white, striped purple	25 0
833 Golden Yellow, very fine	15 0	839 Versicolor, white, striped purple	18 0
834 Large Golden Yellow	21 0		
835 Extra large Golden Yellow	30 0		

CHOICE NAMED DUTCH CROCUS.

The following are the largest flowered varieties, and embrace the widest range of colours to be found amongst Crocus. They are the best for select beds, edgings, or specific designs. Amongst them are purples of various shades, whites pure as a snowflake, and yellows bright as burnished gold; while amongst variegates, Sir Walter Scott stands out prominently with flowers almost as large as the Tulip. For pot culture, these are the best varieties, and when thus cultivated they should be planted thickly, and treated as recommended for the cultivation of the Hyacinth grown in pots. When removed from under the ashes, place in an airy situation, and give water freely.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

840 1000 in 10 splendid varieties	26 0	842 250 in 10 splendid varieties	7 6
841 500 in 10	13 6	843 100 in 20	4 0
844 Extra fine mixed, from named varieties, all colours	per 100, 2s. 6d., per 1,000, 24s.		
845 Barr's New Golden Yellow, roots very large, and generally producing from 12 to 18 flowers each	5 6	848 La Majestueuse, violet striped, on a delicately tinted ground	3 0
846 David Rizzio, deep purple	3 6	849 La Neige, snow white	4 0
847 General Garibaldi, white, striped purple	3 6	850 Lamplighter, bright purple	4 0
		851 Lilacinus superbus, sky blue, tipped white	3 6

16 CROCUS, CHOICE NAMED, CHOICE SPECIES; MEADOW SAFFRON & SNOWDROP.

CROCUS, CHOICE NAMED—continued.				per 100. per doz.			
	s.	d.	s. d.		s.	d.	s. d.
852 Madame Mina, deep violet striped...	3	6..0	6	857 Prince Albert, large purple-lilac ...	3	6..0	6
853 Mrs. Beecher Stowe, pure white ...	3	0..0	6	858 Queen Victoria, pure white.....	3	0..0	6
854 Mont Blanc, large pure white.....	3	6..0	6	859 Sir J. Franklin, large dark purple...	4	0..0	3
855 Ne Plus Ultra, fine lilac-purple	3	6..0	6	860 Sir Walter Scott, beautifully pen- cilled lilac, very large	3	0..0	6
856 Pride of Albion, white, striped violet, large and fine	3	6..0	6	861 Vulcan, rich purple-lilac	3	0..0	6

CHOICE SPECIES OF CROCUS, AUTUMN, WINTER, AND SPRING-FLOWERING.

The Crocus enumerated under this heading are beautiful, and more or less rare, and to the cultivators of hardy flowers most valuable, as they form a connecting link between the bulbous plants of Summer and those of Spring. In our Experimental Grounds we have one or other of these Crocus in bloom from September to April. The first to flower in September is Nudiflorus, with its large violet-purple blossoms, followed by Speciosus, the handsome blue Crocus, the beautiful soft lilac Oduros longiflorus, the charming Byzantinus, the lovely Pulchellus, the exquisite Zonatus, the beautiful Medius, and the characteristic Imperati, etc. (a) indicates the Autumn flowering Crocus, (w) the Winter, and (s) those which blossom in Spring.

per doz. each				per doz. each			
	s.	d.	s. d.		s.	d.	s. d.
862 Alatavicus, white, with black lines (s) ...	1	3		879 Medius, purple (a).....	1	0	
863 Aureus, rich golden yellow, rare (s) ...	5	6..0	6	880 Nudiflorus, violet-purple (a).....	3	6..0	4
864 Biflorus pusillus, a miniature form of the Scotch crocus (s) ...	2	6..0	3	881 Oduros longiflorus, soft lilac (a) ...	5	6..0	6
865 ,, estriatus, small lilac species (s)	0	9		882 Salzmanianus	1	0	
866 Boryanus, white (s)	0	9		883 Sativus, purple (a)	0	6..	
867 Byzantinus, rich lilac, shaded purple (a).....	1	6		884 Serotinus, blue (a)	3	6..0	4
868 ,, Transylvanicus, rose- lilac (a).....	1	0		885 Speciosus, blue, very effective in lines and masses (a) per 100, 7/6	1	6..0	3
869 Cancellatus, purple (a)	1	0		886 ,, pallidus, light blue	2	6..0	3
870 Carpaticus, pale purple (a).....	1	0		887 Stellaris, yellow, black striped (s) per 100, 7/6	1	6..0	3
871 Cartwrightianus, lilac (w).....	0	9		888 Suavolens, violet, fawn, and black (w)	7	6..0	9
872 Chrysanthus, rich golden yellow (w) ...	1	0		889 Sulphureus concolor, sulphur (s) per 100, 7/6	1	6..0	3
873 ,, fusco-tinctus, golden yellow, stained brown(w) ...	1	0		890 ,, striatus, yellow, striped black (s) per 100, 7/6	1	6..0	3
874 ,, fusco-striatus, golden yellow, striped brown (w) ...	1	0		891 ,, pallidus, primrose (s)...	3	6..0	6
875 Elwesii, red-purple (w)	2	6		892 Vitallinus	1	0	
876 Etruscans, blue, grey, and white (a) ...	1	0		893 Weldeni, white (s)	5	6..0	6
877 Imperati, violet, fawn, and black (w) ...	4	6..0	6	894 ,, violaceo-tinctus, white, stained blue (s).....	0	0	9
878 Lacteus, creamy-white (s).....	0	9		895 Zonatus, pale lavender, with scarlet zone, most beautiful (a) ...	1	0	

THE AUTUMN-FLOWERING MEADOW-SAFFRON (COLCHICUM).

The great Crocus-like flowers of the Colchicum in September and October carpet the ground with colours ranging from pure white, through all the shades of rose, to the intense crimson-magenta of Speciosum rubrum, No. 911, was figured in "The Garden" of 30th June, 1877. All the flowers are more or less chequered, but Parkinsonii and Variegata are conspicuously and elegantly chequered. The foliage appears in spring, and is almost as varied as the flowers; some have large massive leaves, others small and frill-like.

per doz.—s. d.			
896 Autumnale, rich rose-purple	per 100,	10s. 6d.	1 6
897 ,, plenum, lilac, large and very double			3 6
898 ,, ,, striatum, lilac, striped white, large and very double.....			4 6
899 ,, album, pure white	per 100,	15s.	2 6
900 ,, ,, plenum, pure white, large, and very double	each,	3s. 6d.	...
901 ,, pallidum, pale delicate rose			5 6
902 ,, roseum, rose-lilac	per 100,	10s. 6d.	2 6
903 ,, striatum, rose-lilac, striped white.....	per 100,	12s. 6d.	2 6
904 Atro-purpureum, deep purple, striped pale pink, very dwarf			5 6
905 Byzantinum, rose, flowers beautiful, perfect in form, and produced in great profusion ..	per 100,	21s.	3 0
906 ,, longipetalum, rose, very distinct and beautiful			5 6
907 ,, fol. variegatis, foliage variegated	each,	1s.	...
908 Montanum (Merendera Bulbocodium), rich rose-lilac			5 6
909 Parkinsonii, petals gracefully reflexed, and beautifully chequered rose-lilac and white	each,	1s.	...
910 Soboliferum (Merendera Soboliferum)			5 6
911 Speciosum rubrum, intense crimson-magenta, petals of great substance, and flowers the largest and most magnificent of the family	each	1s. 6d. & 2s. 6d.	18 0
912 Variegatum, syn. tessellatum and Agrippinum, chequered rose-purple and white	per 100,	7s. 6d.	1 6
913 ,, pallidum, rose, chequered white	each,	1s.	...
914 Fine mixed varieties	per 100,	10s. 6d.	1 6

THE SPRING-FLOWERING MEADOW-SAFFRON (BULBOCODIUM).

The mass of rich rose-purple flowers which in early spring precedes the foliage of this plant, imparts a distinctive character of great value in permanent edgings, rockwork, and flower borders.

915 Vernum, rose-purple, per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d.
916 ,, fol. variegatis, rose-purple, foliage margined white, per doz., 5s. 6d., each 6d.

SNOWDROP (GALANTHUS NIVALIS).

It is seldom that an entire bed is given up to the Snowdrop, although there is nothing more beautiful in early Spring than a sheet of its graceful snowy blossoms. The bulbs should be planted thickly, almost touching each other; and from the same bed a succession of bloom can be secured by planting Tulips, Hyacinths, or Narcissus at a depth of six inches, and the Snowdrops on the top of these at a depth of two inches. When the Snowdrops have passed out of bloom, there remains an elegant green carpet of foliage to set off the more massive

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SNOWDROP—continued.

blossoms of the Tulip or the Hyacinth. A fine effect is also produced by intermingling Crocus and Snowdrops, and a bed of surpassing beauty is formed with a centre of Snowdrops and a deep edging of the bright blue Scilla sibirica or *vice versa*. The rich Nemophila blue of Chionodoxa luciliae contrasts charmingly with the pure white of the Snowdrop in beds and borders. Thick masses of Snowdrops, alternated with masses of Scilla sibirica and Chionodoxa luciliae, give a lovely effect in flower borders early in Spring.

In permanent situations the Snowdrop is most generally used, such as edgings, lines, and masses, where the roots can remain undisturbed. In lawns and pleasure parks the Snowdrop, dotted about in tufts or masses, is charming nestling in the grass. In planting, the turf need not be disturbed, but holes five inches deep should simply be made with a dibber, dropping in two inches of fresh soil, then three or more bulbs, keeping the holes about three inches apart. A fine effect is produced by planting the Snowdrop on banks and grass slopes.

	s. d.	per 1000	per 100	per doz.	s. d.
917 Double-flowering	21	0 ...	2 6 ...	0 5	
918 Single-flowering.....	21	0 ...	2 6 ...	0 5	
919 Double-flowering, extra large roots	30	0 ...	3 6 ...	0 6	
920 Single-flowering	30	0 ...	3 6 ...	0 6	

THE GIANT SNOWDROP.

The large flowered species of Snowdrops are from the remot parts of Western Europe, and distinguished from the ordinary Snowdrop by their broader foliage, larger flowers, and taller growth; wherever hardy bulbs are cultivated, these Giant Snowdrops should occupy a prominent position.

	each—s. d.
921 Galanthus plicatus (The Giant Crimean Snowdrop), white	per doz., 4s. 6d. 0 6
922 " Imperati (Imperati's Giant Snowdrop), white, the largest	" 7s. 6d. 0 9
923 " Elwesii, a distinct species collected by Mr. Elwes in Asia Minor	" 9s. od. 1 0
924 " Redoutei, white, a very distinct species.....	" 9s. od. 1 0

THE SPRING AND SUMMER SNOWFLAKE (LEUCOJUM).

Leucojum Vernum is one of the earliest and loveliest of Spring flowers; its snow-white, tipped green, large Snowdrop-like blossoms are much prized for bouquets. *Æstivum* and *Pulchellum* are remarkable in April and May for their elegant blossoms, which, when used in bouquets, cannot be distinguished from the Snowdrop. While we are writing this, Leucojum (*Acis Autumnalis*) is beautifully in flower in our Experimental Grounds.

	each—s. d.
925 Autumnale, white and pink, ½ ft.	per doz., 5s. 6d. 0 6
926 Æstivum, white, 1½ ft.	per 100, 12s. 6d.; per doz., 2s. 6d., large roots, per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
927 Pulchellum, white, 1½ ft.	per 100, 12s. 6d.; per doz., 2s. 6d., large roots, per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
928 Vernum, white, ¾ ft., Imported roots	per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d. 0 3
929 " white, ¾ ft., English roots	per 100, 15s.; per doz., 2s. 6d. 0 4

EARLY-FLOWERING SCILLA.

Early in Spring, the intense rich blue of Scilla sibirica, and the beautiful ultramarine blue of Scilla bifolia can hardly be overestimated, flowering as they do with the Snowdrop and the Crocus, and forming a pleasing contrast. For permanent edgings these early-flowering Scillas are matchless. Cultivated in pots or jardinetts, alone, or associated with other bulbs, they are useful for indoor decoration. When planted in flower beds, the rich coloured blossoms are produced so abundantly as to carpet the ground. Bifolia comes first into bloom, and is closely followed by Sibirica, which is succeeded by Amœna and Italica, thus forming a connecting link with the Wood Hyacinth on page 30. Italica is a charming dwarf plant, with clear porcelain blue flowers.

930 Sibirica, intense rich blue, very dwarf.....	per 100, 7s. 6d.; larger bulbs, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d. & 2s.
931 Bifolia, ultramarine blue, very dwarf.....	per 100, 12s. 6d.; per doz., 2s. 6d.
932 Taurica, a fine large flowering form of S. bifolia, each 1s. 6d.	
933 Bifolia alba, white ... 5/6 per doz., each s. d.	935 amœna, bright blue
934 " rubra, rose	936 Italica, clear rich blue

CHIONODOXA LUCILIAE (The Glory of the Snow).

English gardens are indebted to George Maw, Esq., for the introduction of this, the most beautiful of hardy Spring flowers. The blossoms are of intense Nemophila blue, with snow-white centre; when the bulbs are established, they flower so abundantly as to literally carpet the ground. Like Scilla sibirica, it is a charming pot plant, and for Spring bedding and edgings words fail to depict its beauty; we recommend it for permanent situations, associated with the Snowdrop and Spring Snow-flake. Mr. Maw, in describing the circumstances under which he found the Chionodoxa luciliae, says, "At the lower level it was out of flower, but near the summit of the mountain a mass was met with in full splendour, forming one of the most sumptuous displays of floral beauty I ever beheld; a mass of blue and white resembling Nemophila insignis in colour, but more intense and brilliant." The Chionodoxa luciliae was beautifully figured in *The Garden*, July 3rd, 1880, and in 1878 the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society awarded to us a First Class Certificate for this plant.

937 Chionodoxa luciliae... ..	per 100, 21s., 30s., 40s., and 50s.; per dozen, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. & 7 6
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PUSCHKINIA.

These are beautiful early flowering plants, the blossoms rising in profusion from the midst of small concave leaves. They should have a place in every collection of hardy bulbous plants.

938 Libanotica, white, shaded blue, ¾ ft.	per doz., 10s. 6d.; each s. d. 1 0
939 " compacta, white, shaded blue, very rare, ¾ ft.	" 2 6

TRICHONEMA (ROMULEA).

These fine hardy plants are remarkable for a slender grassy foliage and large beautiful satiny flowers; they are also admirable plants for pot culture.

940 Bulbocodium, purple-lilac, ½ ft.	0 6	942 Speciosum, carnine, very fine, ½ ft.	0 6
941 Ramiflorum, purple, very handsome, ½ ft.	0 6	943 Clusel, in mixed colours.....	per doz, 5/6 0 6

MILLA (TRITELEIA).

The varieties of Uniflora for dwarf edgings are unique, and in beds or masses they are beautiful. Their blossoms expand early in Spring, and continue to the end of May. The beautiful blue Anemone Apennina when associated with the varieties of Milla uniflora, produce a beautiful effect in beds and masses or in pots

MILLA—continued.

under glass with from six to twelve roots. *T. laxa* and *Murrayana* flower throughout June and July, producing large umbels of the most lovely coloured blossoms; *Longipes* is an exceedingly characteristic plant. each—s. d.

944	<i>Uniflora</i>	<i>conspicua</i> , white, shaded porcelain, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per 100, 3s. 6d.; per doz., 6d. ...
945	"	<i>illacina</i> , porcelain, striped violet, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per 100, 5s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 0d. 0 3
946	"	<i>candida</i> , white, new, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	" 7s. 6d. 0 6
947	<i>Laxa</i> ,	<i>rich Tyrian purple</i> , 1 ft.	" 7s. 6d. 0 9
948	<i>Murrayana</i> ,	<i>fine lavender-blue, lined purple</i> , 1 ft.	" 7s. 6d. 0 9
949	<i>Longipes</i> ,	<i>white, suffused porcelain, flowering in large umbels, new</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	" 7s. 6d. 0 9
950	<i>Hyacintha lactea</i> ,	<i>pure white, an exceeding useful plant for cut flowers</i>	" 7s. 6d. 0 9

DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET (ERYTHRONIUM DENS-CANIS).

No prettier sight could meet the eye in Spring than a mass or edging of the beautifully variegated foliage of the Dog's-tooth Violets. Few of the much prized *Anætoebilus* of India are equal to these in their variegations, and when covered with their graceful Cyclamen-like flowers, which range in colour from the deepest purple to the purest white, the effect is matchless. Americanum is remarkable for its rich yellow blossoms, and *Giganteum* for its large handsome flowers.

951	<i>Erythronium Dens-canis</i> ,	<i>purple</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz. 1 6
952	"	<i>album, white</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per 100, 15s.; " 2 6
953	"	<i>major, white, large flowered</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	" 3 6
954	"	<i>purpureum major, purple, large flowered</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	" 3 6
955	"	<i>roseum, rose, large flowered</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	" 3 6
956	"	<i>passiflorum, rose, shading to white, large flowered</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	" 3 6
957	"	<i>candidum, distinct</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	" 5 6
958	"	<i>mixed, fine</i> .....per 100, 10s. 6d.;	" 1 6
959	"	<i>large flowered</i>	" 3 6
960	"	<i>Americanum, bright yellow</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	" 7 6
961	"	<i>giganteum, creamy white flowers, 6 to 12 on a spike</i> , 1 ft. each 1s. 6d., & 2s. 6d. ....	...
962	"	<i>rosea, rose flowers</i> , 1 ft.	each 5s. 6d.

WINTER ACONITE.

The golden blossoms of the Winter Aconite rest on an emerald-green cushion of leaves, and form a striking contrast to the pure white of the Snowdrop and the lovely blue of *Scilla sibirica* and *Chionodoxa luellia*. The rich green carpet of foliage continues a long time after the flowers, so that the plant is valuable for situations where it is difficult to clothe the ground, such as under trees, and in moist situations where few flowering plants thrive.

963 Winter Aconite, golden yellow, per doz., 6d.; per 100, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; per 1000, 21s. to 30s.

BRODIAEA,

These fine hardy bulbous plants should have a place in every flower border. *Congesta* is very effective and valuable to cut for vases and table bouquets; *Coccinea* one of the most characteristic plants cultivated; *Grandiflora* is a gem. *Gracilis* is an elegant new species.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.			
964	<i>Congesta</i> ,	<i>fenelliac</i> , 2ft., per 100 7/6 per doz. 1/6	0 3	967	<i>Gracilis (new)</i> ,	<i>yellow</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ...	per doz. 5/6	0 6
965	"	<i>alba, white</i> , 2 ft.	1 0	968	<i>Grandiflora</i> ,	<i>bright blue</i> , 1 ft.,	per doz. 2/6	0 3
966	<i>Coccinea</i> ,	<i>magenta, tipped green</i> , 2ft. per doz. 15/	1 6	969	<i>Volubilis</i> ,	<i>light rose-purple</i> , 3 ft.	1s. &	1 6

CAMASSIA.

Few hardy bulbous plants are more beautiful than these North American gems, with their long graceful loose racemes of beautiful star-shaped flowers.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.			
970	<i>Atro-cœrulea</i> ,	<i>rich purple</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	0 9	971	<i>Esculenta</i> ,	<i>purple</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ...	per doz., 2s. 6d.	0 3
972	<i>Fraseri</i> ,	<i>beautiful light blue</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ....	.....				per doz. 4s. 6d.	0 6

HYACINTHUS.

The hardness of the magnificent *H. Candicans* is now beyond question. It remained in the open border uninjured during the last severe winter. It is also a handsome conservatory plant. *Amethystinus* is a charming miniature *Scilla*-like plant.

973	<i>Amethystinus</i> ,	flowers amethyst-blue, a most charming little plant	.....	per doz., 3s. 6d.	0 4
974	"	<i>albus, pure white, very charming</i>	.....	per doz., 7s. 6d.	0 9
975	<i>Candicans</i> ,	<i>white</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	5/6, 7/6, & 10/6	per doz.; each 1/6, 1/9, &	1 0

ORNITHOGALUM (Star of Bethlehem).

These are fine hardy border plants. *Umbellatum*, the well known Star of Bethlehem; *Nutans*, remarkable for its green and white nodding flowers; *Pyramidale* has a massive spike of white blossom; *Arabicum* has a large black centre to its white star-shaped flower; and *Montanum* is ebarning as an edging.

976	<i>Arabicum</i> ,	<i>white, black centre, handsome</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz., 2s. 6d.	0 3	980	<i>Umbellatum</i> ,	<i>white, makes a beautiful</i> <i>edging</i> , 1ft., per 100, 5s., per doz., 1s.	0 2
977	<i>Montanum</i> ,	<i>white</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ...	per doz., 3s. 6d.	0 4	981	"	<i>fimbriatum</i>	" 2s. 0 3
978	<i>Nutans</i> ,	<i>green and white</i> ...	" 2s. 6d.	0 3	982	"	<i>splendens</i> , per 100 7s. 6d.,	" 1s. 6d. 0 3
979	<i>Pyramidale</i> ,	<i>white, showy</i> , 2 ft.,	4s. 6d.	0 6	983	<i>In mixture</i> ,	7s. 6d. per 100, 1s. 6d.	per doz.

SISYRINCHIUM.

During winter and spring it would be difficult to conceive anything more beautiful in the flower garden than the graceful bell-shaped flowers of *S. grandiflorum*. *S. striatum* emits a hawthorn fragrance, morning and evening during summer, and is a good plant to naturalize in woodland walks.

984	<i>Grandiflorum</i> ,	<i>rich purple</i> , $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.,	per doz., 5/6	0 6	985	<i>Grandiflorum album</i> ,	<i>pure white</i> , $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. ...	0 6
986	<i>Striatum</i> ,	<i>sulphur</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	each 0 6				

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ALLIUM.

These fine hardy border plants are very decorative. *MacNabianum* remarkable for its richness of colour; *Aureum* for fine yellow flowers; *Azureum* for intense blue; *Neapolitanum* for snow-white blossoms; *Triquetrum* for a remarkable contrast of bright green and white in the flower.

		per doz. each.				per doz. each.		
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
987	<i>Aureum</i> , bright yellow, very showy, 1½ ft.	7s.	6d.	per 100	1	6	0	2
988	<i>Azureum</i> , bright blue, beautiful, 1½ ft.	7	6	0	9			
989	<i>Descendens</i> , dark purple, showy, 2 ft.	3	6	0	4			
990	<i>MacNabianum</i> , rose-magenta, 1 ft.	7	6	0	9			
991	<i>Neapolitanum</i> , pure white, 1 ft.				3	6	0	4
992	<i>Pulchellum</i> , crimson-scarlet, very elegant						0	9
993	<i>Triquetrum</i> , white, green striped, 1 ft.						0	6
994	Mixed Varieties, per 100, 12s. 6d.				2	6		

TRILLIUM (the Wood Lily).

A fine hardy plant for moist shady places, and most valuable to force for early flowers which are charming in bouquets.

995	<i>Grandiflorum</i> , pure white, 1½ ft.	each—s.	d.	2	0
996	<i>Atro-purpureum</i> , purple, ½ ft.	each—s.	d.	2	6

IRIS.

The large Banksian Silver Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society was awarded to our collection of *Iris*, exhibited in June, 1877; June, 1878; and July, 1879; also Certificates for new varieties of the Japanese Clematis-like Flag *Iris*.

Like the Orchid in the hot-house, the *Iris* in the flower garden is the richest and most varied in colour, and diverse in form. The varieties are all perfectly hardy, and should be freely planted in the borders of the dress garden and the shrubbery; also for naturalization in woodland walks and wild gardens, for which they are pre-eminently suited, as once properly planted, they require no further care. Where cut-flowers are in demand, the *Iris* will be found invaluable, surpassing the choicest and the most curious Orchids in richness, variety, and remarkable combination of colours, while embracing every feature which characterises the wonderful diversity found in Orchid flowers. The cultural requirements of Orchids necessarily confine their enjoyment to a very few; but the *Iris* may be enjoyed by all, even those who have only a few square yards for their flower garden. A judicious selection of *Iris*, including the most magnificent in colour and form, with the most quaint in combinations of colour, would furnish to the cultivator of hardy plants all the beauty and variety that the most valuable collection of orchidaceous plants could impart, and form a succession from Christmas to August, at an outlay not exceeding the price of a single specimen Orchid. *Iris Alata*, *Reticulata*, and *Stylosa*, are winter-flowering. *Reticulata* we have seen expanding its rich violet gold-blotched fragrant blossoms when the ground was covered with snow, and remaining uninjured with the thermometer several degrees below freezing point. Following these comes the violet-scented *Persica*, with its delicate pearly flowers, inlaid with purple and gold. Next in the succession is the beautiful *Iberica*. Then follows the *Pumila*, and other varieties in this section of dwarf *Iris*. Close upon these comes the *Barbata* group, with its kindred species and varieties, and their endless variations of colour, ranging from white and the richest golden yellow, to rose, intense purple, and the most beautiful bronzes. The beardless section continues the chain of succession in *Sibirica*, with its pretty small orchid-like blossoms; *Orientalis*, with its velvety blue flowers; *Graminea*, with its graceful foliage and characteristic blossoms; *Setsos*, with its charming blue flowers; *Versicolor*, *Virginica*, etc.; and following these, the splendid clematis-like Japanese *Iris*, *Kaempferi*, with grand flowers, ranging from snow-white to rose, lilac, magenta, purple, crimson, and violet; and with the flowers varying in size from 5 to 10 inches in diameter, with a breadth of petal 2½ to 3¼ inches. A coloured Plate of two magnificent varieties, *Imperatrix* and *Scheme Wienerin*, appeared in *The Garden*, 30th August, 1879. This season, from the end of June to the first few days in August, we have been exhibiting cut flowers of *Iris Kaempferi* from the plants we shall this Autumn send out, and which will be found described on page 22, all new varieties. The Spanish *Iris* somewhat precede *I. Kaempferi*, their flowers are snow-white, porcelain-blue, clear yellow, and rich chestnut, having combinations of mottlings which are only to be compared with those of the rare and curious Orchids. Following these come the English *Iris*, with their large sumptuous flowers, representing almost every shade of colour, distinct and in combination, thus carrying the succession, in conjunction with *I. Kaempferi*, to the end of July, which may be considered the close of the *Iris* season. The only plants by which you can compare the magnificence of the English *Iris* are the *Laelias* and *Cattleyas*, the Queens of Orchids. We have not spoken, however, of the pretty *Peacock Iris*, nor of the wonderful *Iris Susiana*, nor of the *Variogated foliaged Iris*, which is so valuable in vases and so effective in the flower garden, nor of the charming little *Iris Cristata* for dry banks. These, and the handsome beardless sub-aquatic species quoted on page 25, are links in the unbroken chain.

To cut for filling vases and for table bouquets, the whole of the *Iris* are admirably adapted, and when it is necessary to forward the flowers to a distance, they should be cut just before expanding, for, like the *Gladioli*, the blossoms will open in water. The effect is greatly enhanced when individual flowers are arranged in wet sand or moss.

ENGLISH IRIS (THE LARGE BULBOUS IRIS OF SPAIN).

These magnificent *Iris* flower in July, and thrive best in well-drained soil; when the soil is heavy, surround the bulbs with sand. The planting may be done from September to December; but the earlier the better. The varieties described are distinct, and as strikingly beautiful and varied in colour as the most sumptuous orchids of the hot-house.

We make annual exhibits of flowers of this grand *Iris* at the Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society.

In the descriptions, S. is used to signify the Standards or erect petals, F. the Falls or drooping petals.

		s.		d.				s.		d.		
		s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.	
997	3 each of 24 magnificent varieties	12	6			1000	Fine mixed	per 100,	6/0	per doz.	1	0
998	1 each of 24 ditto	5	0	1001	Choice mixed	"	8/6	"	"	"	1	6
999	3 each of 24 ditto	7	6	1002	Named var., mixed	"	12/6	"	"	"	2	0
											per doz.	each.
1003	<i>Abigail</i> , S. purple, edged lavender, F. white, and lavender, mottled purple	3	6	0	4							
1004	<i>Adrian</i> , S. satin-rose and magenta, F. delicate satin-rose, spotted violet	3	6	0	4							
1005	<i>Amphimachus</i> , S. crimson-black, F. rich velvety-purple	3	6	0	4							
1006	<i>Amusant</i> , S. purple, F. rich violet, with white and yellow	3	6	0	4							
1007	<i>Armida</i> , S. crimson-black, F. purple flaked crimson-black, with white and yellow	3	6	0	4							
1008	<i>Belle Sophie</i> , S. magenta, flaked white, F. white, spotted crimson	3	6	0	4							
1009	<i>Blanche</i> , S. and F. white, tinged rose	3	6	0	4							
1010	<i>Blanche fleur</i> , S. and F. ivory-white, tinged soft rose	3	6	0	4							
1011	<i>Bleu Aimable</i> , S. violet, F. violet-blue, spotted crimson	3	6	0	4							

IRIS—continued.

		per doz.		each.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1012	Cavaignac, S. red-lavender, F. lavender, stained violet	3	6.0	4	
1013	Chapeau de Cardinal, S. lavender-blue, F. white, edged lavender	3	6.0	4	
1014	Cleo, S. velvety black, F. rich violet with white and yellow	3	6.0	4	
1015	Diana, S. white, flaked magenta, F. white, spotted magenta	3	6.0	4	
1016	Duchesse de Fleures, S. lavender, F. lavender	3	6.0	4	
1017	Gertrude, S. red-lilac, F. lilac, spotted purple	3	6.0	4	
1018	Graaf Bentink, S. magenta, flaked white, F. white, spotted crimson	3	6.0	4	
1019	Grand Vainqueur, S. deep blue, stained violet, F. blue, stained white	3	6.0	4	
1020	Grande Celeste, S. celestial blue, F. celestial blue with white and yellow, very large	5	6.0	6	
1021	Grande Blanche, S. white, slightly feathered purple, F. white, slightly blotched purple	3	6.0	4	
1022	Hannibal, S. violet, F. velvety black	3	6.0	4	
1023	Harlequin, S. satin-rose and magenta, F. satin-rose, spotted magenta	3	6.0	4	
1024	Henri IV., S. red-lavender, F. pale lavender	3	6.0	4	
1025	Hypocrates, S. rose-lilac, F. rose-lilac, tinged blue	3	6.0	4	
1026	Joost van Vondel, S. lavender, tinged purple, F. lavender, stained purple	3	6.0	4	
1027	Julius Cæsar, S. violet-purple, F. violet, stained and margined purple	3	6.0	4	
1028	La Bien Aimé, S. magenta, flaked white, F. white, spotted magenta	3	6.0	4	
1029	La Charmante, S. deep lavender-blue, F. white, margined light lavender	3	6.0	4	
1030	Le Liban, S. magenta, flaked white, F. white, spotted and margined magenta	3	6.0	4	
1031	La Superbe, S. lavender, flaked purple, F. delicate lavender, blotched purple	3	6.0	4	
1032	La Vierge, S. violet-purple, F. violet-blue, spotted purple	3	6.0	4	
1033	Lilacinus, S. lavender, spotted lilac, F. lavender, spotted lilac	3	6.0	4	
1034	L'Unique, S. rich claret, F. purple, shading to blue with white and yellow	3	6.0	4	
1035	Madame Rachel, S. purple, F. deep lilac, with white centre	3	6.0	4	
1036	Miss Barclay, S. white, spotted rose-violet, F. white, tinged and spotted rose	3	6.0	4	
1037	Mountain of Snow, S. and F. white, very large	5	6.0	6	
1038	Mont Blanc, S. and F. pure white, very handsome	3	6.0	4	
1039	Palatinus, S. lavender, flaked purple, F. delicate lavender, spotted purple	3	6.0	4	
1040	Peleus, S. rich claret, F. rich crimson with white and yellow	3	6.0	4	
1041	Perfecta, S. rose-lilac, flaked purple, F. rose-lilac, spotted purple	3	6.0	4	
1042	Pharon, S. velvety crimson, F. rich crimson	3	6.0	4	
1043	Romulus, S. claret, F. violet, spotted crimson	3	6.0	4	
1044	Rose Pertuse, S. magenta and white, F. white, spotted magenta	3	6.0	4	
1045	Sans Souci, S. lilac, flaked purple, F. satiny lilac, spotted purple	3	6.0	4	
1046	Saturnus, S. red-lavender, F. light lavender-violet	3	6.0	4	
1047	Simon, S. lavender, spotted purple, F. delicate lavender, spotted blue	3	6.0	4	
1048	Superbe, S. purple, F. violet, white centre	3	6.0	4	
1049	Tristis, S. claret-purple, flaked white, F. claret-purple, flaked white	3	6.0	4	
1050	Vainqueur, S. lavender, feathered violet, F. delicate lavender, spotted violet	3	6.0	4	
1051	Victoria, S. purple, edged white, F. white, spotted lilac	3	6.0	4	
1052	Wapen van Rotterdam, S. red-lilac, heavily flaked purple, F. lilac, spotted purple	3	6.0	4	

SPANISH IRIS (THE SMALL BULBOUS IRIS OF SPAIN).

The Spanish Iris comes into flower a fortnight earlier than the English, from which it differs considerably; the flowers are smaller, the combination of colours altogether different, and the blending of the colours more curious, and resemble the more rare of the curiously coloured orchids. They require the same cultural treatment as the English Iris.

☞ We annually exhibit flowers of the Spanish Iris at the meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society.

		s. d.		per doz.		each.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1053	3 each of 12 magnificent varieties	5	6	1055	Fine mixed	per 100,	3s. ; per doz. 0 6
1054	1 each of 12	2	6	1056	Choice mixed	,, 4s. 6d. ;	per doz. 0 8
1057	Alexander, S. chestnut, F. olive and yellow	2	6.0	3			
1058	Armida, S. sky-blue, F. olive and orange	2	6.0	3			
1059	Aurora, S. pearl-blue, F. yellow and orange	2	6.0	3			
1060	Bathurst, S. primrose, F. rich yellow and orange	2	6.0	3			
1061	Beauty, S. violet-blue, F. olive and orange	2	6.0	3			
1062	California, S. rich yellow, F. yellow, spotted orange	2	6.0	3			
1063	Cleon, S. violet, flaked purple, F. olive and yellow	2	6.0	3			
1064	Cleopus, S. lilac, F. white and yellow	2	6.0	3			
1065	Clymene, S. red-purple, F. olive and yellow	2	6.0	3			
1066	Darius, S. porcelain, F. white and orange	2	6.0	3			
1067	Diomedes, S. dark porcelain, F. sulphur and yellow	2	6.0	3			
1068	Florence Nightingale, S. sulphur, F. yellow and orange	2	6.0	3			
1069	Gem, S. blue, F. olive and orange	2	6.0	3			
1070	Gen. Havelock, S. white, tinged blue, F. white and orange	2	6.0	3			
1071	Gen. Wyndham, S. sulphur, F. yellow and orange	2	6.0	3			
1072	Jupiter, S. violet, F. violet, spotted orange	2	6.0	3			
1073	La Seduisante, S. chestnut-purple, F. olive and orange	2	6.0	3			
1074	La Vestale, S. white, F. white and yellow	2	6.0	3			
1075	Louis le Grande, S. lavender-blue, F. pearl and yellow	2	6.0	3			
1076	Louis Philippe, S. light purple, F. chestnut and yellow	2	6.0	3			
1077	Ne Plus Ultra, S. light olive-primrose, F. golden yellow and orange	2	6.0	3			
1078	Phlomele, S. chestnut, F. chestnut and yellow	2	6.0	3			
1079	Romulus, S. blue, flaked brown, F. yellow and orange	2	6.0	3			
1080	Satisfaisante, S. violet, F. blue and yellow	2	6.0	3			
1081	Venus, S. bronze yellow, F. rich orange	2	6.0	3			
1082	Victoria, S. white, flaked blue, F. primrose and orange	2	6.0	3			

SUNDRY BULBOUS IRIS.

The Iris offered under this heading are all hardy and beautiful. *Alata* flowers variously from September to Christmas. *Histris*, weather permitting, flowers at Christmas; *Reticulata* follows soon after, and grown under glass may be had in flower with the early forced bulbs; it is delicately fragrant, and the colours intensely rich, and the colours

[Barr and Sugden,

IRIS—continued.

charming pot plant. In the flower garden, *Reticulata* is valuable, continuing decorative from February till April, expanding its sweet-scented flowers at a temperature too low even for the Narcissus to bloom. *Persica* flowers about the same time as *Reticulata*, emitting a delicate violet perfume, and is prized equally in the conservatory and flower garden. *Pavonia* (the Peacock Iris), more correctly *Morea Pavonia* or *Vieusseuxia Pavonina*, expands its delicately coloured flowers in May and June, and should have the same cultural treatment as the *Ixia*. *Caucasica* is a very characteristic plant, the flowers are primrose-coloured, and the foliage silver-margined. *Lusitanica* is remarkable for its rich yellow flowers: and *Lusitanica sordida* is a noble plant.

1083	<i>Alata</i> , blue, shading to lilac, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	each	s. d.	1 0
1084	<i>Caucasica</i> , primrose, with foliage silvery margined, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ....	.....	.....	1 6
1085	<i>Histrlo</i> , bright blue, blotched golden yellow, in the way of <i>Reticulata</i> , but much earlier.....	.....	.....	7 6
1086	<i>Juncea</i> , brilliant golden yellow	per doz.	5s. 6d.	0 6
1087	<i>Kolpakowskiana</i> , white and lilac, a fine species in the way of <i>reticulata</i> .....	.....	.....	2 6
1088	<i>Lusitanica</i> , S. and F. rich yellow	per doz.	.....	5 6
1089	<i>Lusitanica sordida</i> , S. rich chestnut brown, F. olive with rich orange, very handsome .....	.....	.....	3 6
1090	<i>Pavonia major</i> , pure white, petals blotched clear celestial blue, for pots or the open ground, 1 ft. ....	.....	.....	1 6
1091	<i>Persica</i> , white, the petals marked blue, purple and yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	.....	.....	5 6
1092	<i>Reticulata</i> , brilliant deep violet, blotched golden yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. ...	per doz.	7s. 6d.	0 9
1093	<i>Kregelæ</i> , red-purple, blotched golden yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. ....	.....	10s. 6d.	1 0
1094	<i>Tingitana</i> , purple, spotted orange.....	.....	.....	3 6

Xiphion latifolium. The English Iris are varieties of this species.

Xiphion vulgare. The Spanish Iris are varieties of this species.

THE FLAG OR EVERGREEN IRIS.

The Sections of Iris now following have rhizomatous roots and flag leaves. They are found more or less abundantly in all countries, and at almost every altitude, from the dell to the mountain top, and in almost every soil and situation; they are endless in their variations of colour, and diversity of growth, their height ranging from the miniature *I. Cristata* of the North American uplands to the tall *Pseudo-Acorus* of our British marshes. They commence blooming with our Spring flowers, and maintain a floral display till the end of July. The dwarf species make admirable edgings, and are very effective on rockwork; the taller growing kinds are magnificent objects in the flower border, amongst shrubs, in woodland walks, and round the margins of lakes; even in town gardens they succeed where few other plants can exist. Their flowers range in size from the miniature to the most stupendous. For effect and for decorative purposes they compete with the most beautiful Orchids. To cut for filling vases and for indoor decoration few flowers will compare with them, especially if the flowers are placed individually in wet sand or moss. When it is necessary to send the Iris flowers to a distance, they should be cut just before they expand.


IRIS KÆMPFERI (the Clematis-like Flowered Japanese Flag Iris).

The magnificence of these splendid Japanese Iris surpasses any written description that could be given of them. Thousands of the flowers in our Experimental Grounds have measured from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, with a breadth of petal 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the prevailing colours being white, magenta, crimson, purple, violet, and blue, each flower generally representing several shades, and close under the petaloid stigma is a yellow or orange blotch or feather more or less conspicuous, and always surrounded, except in the whites, by a halo of blue or violet. When the flower unfolds, it frequently exhibits a different hue to that represented after the lapse of a few hours; so that in the young flower there is an intensity in the colour, and a rich bloom spread over the surface of the blossom, which is very charming.

Although the preponderance amongst the varieties of Iris Kæmpferi range towards the colours mentioned, there are, also rose, lilac, lavender, French grey, &c., so that the diversity in colour cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The descriptions have been made by Mr. Barr from the flowers, so that purchasers are ensured against disappointment as regards the colours recorded in the Catalogue. The varieties which have six petals we designate "duplex"; and those with more than six petals we call "double" to distinguish them from the normal flower which consists of three petals.

The new varieties quoted have this season been imported from Japan, and we recommend them. Those which did not flower we offer for sale, and are sure that purchasers will be pleased, as all that have flowered with us are extremely fine varieties, and more than half are distinct. In quoting these unbloomed Iris Kæmpferi we ask purchasers kindly to bear in mind that whether they or we select there is no guarantee as to variety in colour, but judging from our experience as above stated we think the investment will be a good one.

 In 1877, three First-Class Certificates were awarded to us for Iris Kæmpferi by the Royal Horticultural Society, and in July, 1879, our new Iris Kæmpferi Imperatrix, exhibited by H. J. Elwes, Esq., received a First-Class Certificate.

CULTURE.—A naturally good adhesive, moist, loamy garden soil, laying well to the sun suits this plant. For example, on the moist Bagshot soil the plant makes very strong growth, and flowers with remarkable freedom. For Rhododendron and Azalca beds and borders Iris Kæmpferi will be found invaluable, as it flowers in July, and early in August. When a soil has to be specially prepared, we recommend leaf soil, loam and peat in equal parts; but manure should not be given unless thoroughly decomposed. We are of opinion that the Iris Kæmpferi is semi-aquatic, and would recommend those who have the opportunity so to try it as such. Our most successful bed this season was occasionally flooded.

NEW IRIS KÆMPFERI.

	s. d.		s. d.
1095	6 in 6 named varieties.....12s. 6d. & 18 0	1097	18 in 18 named varieties.....42s. & 63 0
1096	12 in 12 ".....25s. 30s., & 42 0	1098	25 in 25 ".....63s. & 84 0
1099	Unbloomed new Iris Kæmpferi, which we confidently recommend; they are part of the consignment from Japan, which did not flower during the summer, and it may fairly be assumed they will produce flowers equal to those we enumerate under name. They are classed under the letters of the alphabet, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, so that purchasers may select; we cannot, however, say that each letter contains a distinct variety. According to strength of plant, 15s. and 21s. per doz., 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.		

In describing the varieties of Iris Kæmpferi we have given the prominent colours only—a detailed description of each flower would occupy too much space; for example, a flower may be rich claret on the margin of the petals, and shade up to violet, terminated by an intense blue halo surrounding the invariable yellow or orange blotch, or feather, which is partially overlapped by the petaloid stigma, while the short standards may probably be of a different colour to the petals.

12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]

IRIS KÆMPFERI, DWARF IRIS, AND BEARDED FLAG IRIS.

IRIS, NEW IRIS KÆMPFERI—continued.		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1100	Alba superbissima, ivory white, large flower	2 6	1114	J. B. M. Camm, duplex, rose-lilac, white lines radiating over the surface	3 6
1101	Prima Donna, pure white, medium sized flower	2 6	1115	Imperatrix, duplex, white feathered and flaked magenta, early flowering, 1st Class Certificate	10 6
1102	The Bride, pure white, yellow feather prominent, large flower	3 6	1116	L'Unique, duplex, rose-purple, speckled white	2 6
1103	Zonale, white, each petal having a well defined blue zone	3 6	1117	La Vierge, rich purple shaded violet-blue	2 6
1104	The Prince, duplex, pure white, medium size flower	3 6	1118	Lord Byron, duplex, claret-red shaded violet-blue, large flower	3 6
1105	The Princess, duplex, pure white, medium size flower	3 6	1119	Lucifæ, duplex, blue shaded lilac, veined white	3 6
1106	The Queen, duplex, pure white, large flower	4 6	1120	Lothair, claret-purple speckled white	2 6
1107	The Parrot, duplex, pure white, medium size flower	2 6	1121	Marmorata Ruberissima, duplex, magenta-rose, speckled white	3 6
1108	Beauty, duplex, rich deep magenta, radiated with white lines	3 6	1122	Mrs. Harvey, double, magenta speckled white, model flower	7 6
1109	Bella Donna, duplex, magenta-rose, radiated, with white lines	3 6	1123	Master John, duplex, deep magenta, pencilled white	3 6
1110	Charles Dickens, duplex, purple, shaded violet-blue, large flower	3 6	1124	Model, duplex, light magenta-rose, fine form	3 6
1111	E. Harvey, double, rich claret-red, slightly pencilled white, large flower	7 6	1125	Picotee, white, elegantly margined rose-purple	2 6
1112	Grand Maître, duplex, claret-purple, very large flower	5 6	1126	Regulus, duplex, red-violet, pencilled white	3 6
1113	Jupiter, duplex, red-purple, shaded violet-blue and conspicuously speckled white, large flower	5 6	1127	Sans Souci, duplex, purple-lilac, speckled white, large flower	3 6
			1128	Sir Charles Dilke, duplex, rich purple, shaded violet, fine form	3 6
			1129	The Lady Dorothy, duplex, French grey, veined purple	3 6

In addition to the foregoing, our Collection embraces many other varieties.

IRIS KÆMPFERI SPECIES.

We suppose the following three plants to be the natural or wild species, and on this account they are full of interest as representing the starting point from which the Japanese gardeners have evidently worked for many generations to attain such a degree of excellence as is exhibited in Imperatrix and Schœne Wieneri, and also in the other beautiful sorts we quote.

1130	Kæmpferi Species, rose purple, speckled white	per doz., 5s. 6d.; each	0 6
1131	Alba, pure white	per doz., 5s. 6d.; each	0 6

DWARF IRIS.

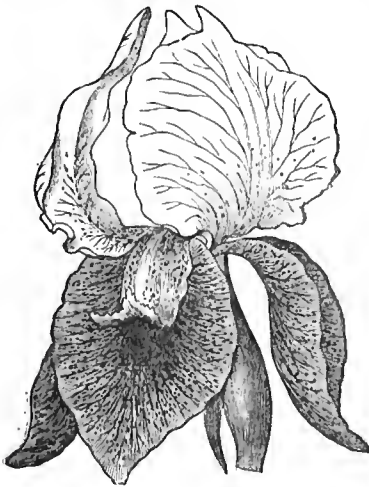
Charming varieties, growing from 6 to 12 inches high, and flowering during March, April, and May. They succeed in almost any soil and situation, and are valuable for groups in mixed borders, and as edgings to Rhododendron beds, herbaceous borders, etc. The *Pumila* varieties are the most dwarf and make the neatest edgings.

In the descriptions *S.* is used to signify *Standards*, or the erect petals; *F.*, *Falls*, or the drooping petals.

1132	One each of this Section, 7s. 6d.		1133	Mixed varieties, per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 2s.	
1134	<i>Pumila cœrulea</i> , <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> rich clear blue	per doz.—s. d. 4 6	1140	<i>Nudicaulis</i> , <i>S.</i> purple, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple	
1135	<i>lutea maculata</i> , <i>S.</i> primrose, <i>F.</i> brown, edged yellow	4 6		per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 2s. 6d. 0 4	
1136	<i>tristis lutea</i> , <i>S.</i> primrose, <i>F.</i> yellow stained brown, fragrant	7 6	1141	<i>Olbiensis atro-purpurea</i> , <i>S.</i> claret-purple, <i>F.</i> velvety black, fragrant	1 0
1137	<i>Biforus</i> , <i>S.</i> violet-purple, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple	per 100, 15s. 2 6	1142	<i>lutea</i> , <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> fine deep yellow	0 9
1138	<i>gracilis</i> , <i>S.</i> creamy white, <i>F.</i> sulphur, fragrant, per 100, 10s. 6d.	2 6	1143	<i>lutea marmorata</i> , <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> yellow marbled and stained bronze	1 0
1139	<i>Chamæiris lutescens</i> , <i>S.</i> creamy white, <i>F.</i> yellow	7 6	1144	<i>purpurea</i> , <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> purple	1 0
			1145	<i>violacea</i> , <i>S.</i> violet-blue, <i>F.</i> crimson edged violet	0 9

IRIS BARBATA, THE BEARDED IRIS, COMMONLY CALLED GERMAN OR FLAG IRIS.

Our collection of this Section of Iris has been pronounced the most complete in England, and in "THE GARDEN" of August 29th, 1874, a lengthened, and descriptive list is given of the varieties we have flowered. Those we enumerate in this list are a selection from upwards of 200 varieties. The better to understand our descriptions, we furnish a woodcut, and it will be observed from it that three of the petals are erect—these are called *standards*; the other three droop—these are called *falls*. The small tongued parts of the flower are the *petaloid stigmas*, under which run the "beards." The flowers in this Section are all large and very handsome, more or less beautifully mottled in the standards, and reticulated in the falls; the beards ranging from delicate primrose to orange, and the petaloid stigmas frequently enhancing the general effect by their contrast of colour. We furnish these important particulars that our descriptions may be the better understood, as we have not attempted to take in these individual points, but to deal with the colours which strike the eye on first looking at the flower. There is no flower, however, that so improves by examination. At first sight its beauty is equal to the Orchid, but, on closer examination, we have no hesitation in saying it possesses points of interest surpassing the finest Orchid. In colours there are the richest yellows, the most intense purples, the most delicate blues, the softest mauves, and the most beautiful claret-reds. There are whites, and primroses, and bronzes of every imaginable shade—indeed, language fails us in picturing the beauties of this flower; and,



[Barr and Sugden,

IRIS, BEARDED—continued.

consequently our descriptions fall far short of the reality ; and this will be readily understood when we state that there may be found in almost any one of the flowers from 10 to 20 different shades harmonizing and blending in such a manner as to make one perfectly enthusiastic. Those who have not used this Iris for surrounding artificial lakes and ponds, or cultivated it in the flower borders, shrubberies, woodland walks, and wild gardens, should do so. It is also most valuable wherever a large quantity of cut flowers is required from May to July, as plants when established, will, with good cultivation, increase in size annually till they attain large proportions, each plant yielding 50 to 100 spikes of bloom.

In the descriptions S. is used to signify Standards, or the erect petals ; F., Falls, or the drooping petals.

		s. d.			s. d.		
1147	50 in 50 most superb varieties	42	0	1153	Choice mixed varieties per 100, 30s. ; p. doz. 4		
1148	25 in 25 " "	21	0	1154	Fine mixed varieties per 100, 21s. " 3		
1149	12 in 12 " "	12	0	1155	Common mixed per 100, 10s. 6d. " 2		
1150	50 in 50 very fine varieties	30	0	1156	Mixed blue and white varieties ... " 4		
1151	25 in 25 " "	15	0	1157	Mixed bronze varieties	4	
1152	12 in 12 " "	6s.	and	9	0 1158	Mixed yellow varieties	7

We have arranged the Iris Barbata in natural groups to facilitate amateurs in making selections. Each group has a distinctive characteristic. Germanica flowers first, and is represented by the blue, purple, and white Flag Iris of our gardens ; they flower at the same time, and are extremely decorative in May. Aphylla, of the *Botanical Magazine*, is the Plicata of Baker, under which we include Swertii ; the Standards have a frill-like appearance arising from the marginal coloured transverse lines on a white ground. Amœna has the standards white. Neglecta has the standards purple, or approaching to purple. Pallida has the standards ranging from pale lavender to rose-lilac. Squalens embraces those with the standards bronzed ; and Variiegata has the standards invariably yellow.

		s. d.
1159	Germanica, the Blue Flag Iris (<i>Bot. Mag.</i>), S. blue, F. purple	per 100, 10s. 6d. ; per doz. 2
1160	" violacea, S. purple, F. dark purple	" " 21s. od. " 3
1161	" alba, S. and F. white (I. Florentina)	" " 21s. od. " 3
1162	" atro-purpurea, S. and F. very beautiful rich claret purple ...	" " 30s. od. " 5
1163	" major, S. blue, F. purple	per doz. ros. 6d. ; each 1
1164	" violacea major, S. purple, F. dark purple	" 10s. 6d. ; " 1

The following commence flowering as the Germanica group are going out of bloom, and continue the succession till July.

1165	Aphylla Beauty, S. white, margined lilac, F. white, upper part red-lilac	each	0	9
1166	" Bridesmaid, S. very pale lavender, F. white, margined lavender	" "	0	9
1167	" Gazelle, S. red-lavender, mottled white, F. white, edged purple	" "	0	6
1168	" Madame Chereau, S. white, margined blue, F. white, margined blue	" "	1	0
1169	" Swertii (<i>striata</i>), S. white, margined lavender, F. white and lavender	" "	0	9
1170	Amœna (<i>Sweet</i>), S. white, tinged lavender, F. white, slightly margined lilac	" "	0	9
1171	" Alice Barr, S. white, F. white, tinged lilac	" "	1	0
1172	" Alvarez, S. white, mottled purple, F. crimson, reticulated white	" "	0	9
1173	" Aspasia, S. white, striped purple, F. purple-crimson, mottled white	" "	1	0
1174	" Comte de St. Clair, S. white, F. crimson-purple, reticulated white	" "	0	9
1175	" Duchess of Nemours, S. white, F. purple, mottled white	" "	1	0
1176	" Duchess of Orleans, S. white, F. crimson-purple, mottled white	" "	1	6
1177	" Glorietta, S. white, tinged lilac, F. white, stained crimson	" "	1	6
1178	" Penelope, S. white, tinged lavender, F. white, reticulated lilac	" "	0	9
1179	" reticulata alba, S. white, F. purple-crimson, reticulated white	" "	1	0
1180	" Unique, S. white, F. purple, reticulated white	" "	0	6
1181	Neglecta (<i>Bot. Mag.</i>), S. decided lavender, F. purple mottled, with dark lines	" "	0	6
1182	" Alice, S. pale lavender, F. rich purple, mottled white	" "	1	0
1183	" amabilis, S. pale lavender, F. rich velvety-purple, reticulated white	" "	1	0
1184	" Atropos, S. lavender-blue, F. rich velvety crimson, upper part mottled white	" "	0	6
1185	" Bocaze, S. lavender, F. claret, mottled white	" "	1	0
1186	" Chameleon, S. rich blue, F. light crimson	" "	1	0
1187	" clarissima, S. purple, shading to blue, F. rich crimson, mottled white	" "	2	6
1188	" Cordella, S. violet, F. velvety crimson-black, very large	" "	1	0
1189	" Du Bois de Milan, S. light lavender, F. rich crimson	" "	1	0
1190	" Edina, S. blue, F. purple, reticulated white	" "	0	6
1191	" Fairy Queen, S. lavender, flaked purple-blue, F. purple-blue, heavily reticulated white	" "	1	0
1192	" Pantalisle, S. lavender-blue, F. claret, mottled white	" "	1	0
1193	" Florence Barr, S. pale lavender-blue, F. red-lavender	" "	1	0
1194	" Hanibal, S. lavender-blue, F. red-purple	" "	0	9
1195	" Harlequin Milanais, S. white, tinged lavender, F. rich crimson-purple	" "	1	0
1196	" Irma, S. lavender, F. crimson-purple, heavily mottled white	" "	0	9
1197	" Juliette, S. white, tinged lavender, F. very rich velvety crimson	" "	0	6
1198	" Nationale, S. purple-blue, F. rich velvety crimson	" "	1	0
1199	" reticulata purpurea, S. pale lavender, F. rich velvety crimson, reticulated white ...	" "	1	0
1200	" Sir Garnet Wolseley, S. pure white, flaked purple, F. velvety crimson, reticulated white	" "	1	0
1201	" Sultana, S. lavender, F. rich crimson-purple, reticulated white	" "	1	6
1202	" Victorine, S. white, mottled blue, F. rich violet-blue, upper part mottled white	" "	1	0
1203	" Virginie, S. lavender, F. rich velvety-crimson, lined with white	" "	1	0
1204	" Willie Barr, S. lavender, F. white, reticulated purple	" "	0	9
1205	Pallida (<i>Reich</i>), S. dark lavender, passing to light lavender, F. purple, passing to light purple..	" "	1	0
1206	" Asaurez, S. red-purple, F. claret	" "	1	0
1207	" Astarte, S. purple-lilac, F. rich crimson-purple	" "	1	0
1208	" Augustus, S. azure-blue, F. violet, reticulated white	" "	1	0
1209	" azurea, S. azure-blue, F. violet-purple	" "	0	6
1210	" Celeste, S. celestial blue, F. light blue	" "	1	0
1211	" Garibaldi, S. rose-lilac, F. rose-purple	" "	1	0
1212	" Ignace, S. delicate lavender, F. white, reticulated purple	" "	1	0
1213	" Jordaeus, S. red-lilac, F. reticulated with white	" "	1	0
1214	" Khedive, S. lavender, F. light purple	" "	1	0
1215	" Llacina, S. and F. lavender, tinged lilac	" "	1	0

IRIS, BEARDED—continued.		s.	d.
1216	<i>Pallida</i> , Madame Paquette, <i>S. rich claret-red, F. a deeper shade of claret-red</i>	each	I 0
1217	Maerisart, <i>S. mauve, F. purple-crimson</i>	"	0 9
1218	Queen of May, <i>S. and F. rose-lilac</i>	"	I 0
1219	rubella, <i>S. red-purple, F. deep red-purple</i>	"	0 6
1220	Walner, <i>S. deep lavender-blue, F. purple, mottled white</i>	"	0 9
1221	<i>Squalens</i> (Reich), <i>S. primrose-bronze, F. crimson-purple, reticulated white</i>	"	0 9
1222	Bossuet, <i>S. sulphur-bronze, F. crimson, reticulated with white</i>	"	0 9
1223	Doctor Bernice, <i>S. coppery-bronze, F. very rich velvety crimson</i>	"	0 9
1224	Exquisite, <i>S. sulphur, F. light purple</i>	"	I 0
1225	Hericart de Thury, <i>S. bronze-primrose, F. red-brown, reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1226	Jacquintiana, <i>S. red-bronze, F. velvety crimson</i>	"	0 9
1227	Judith, <i>S. bronze-primrose, F. crimson-purple, reticulated white</i>	"	0 9
1228	La Prestieuse, <i>S. glittering bronze, F. rich velvety crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	0 6
1229	latifolia, <i>S. primrose-bronze, F. purple, mottled white</i>	"	0 6
1230	Marmora, <i>S. bronze-purple, F. purple-crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	0 6
1231	Monsieur Cherlon, <i>S. sulphur-bronze, F. crimson-velvet, mottled white</i>	"	0 9
1232	Mozart, <i>S. brown-bronze, F. purple-bronze, mottled white</i>	"	0 9
1233	Mrs. Meston, <i>S. rich bronze-purple, F. rich purple</i>	"	I 0
1234	Phidias, <i>S. brown-bronze, F. rich deep crimson</i>	"	I 0
1235	Rebecca, <i>S. primrose-bronze, F. intense crimson</i>	"	0 6
1236	Salar Jung, <i>S. bronze, flaked crimson, F. velvety purple-crimson, reticulated yellow and white</i>	"	I 0
1237	Sir Walter Scott, <i>S. bronze-yellow, F. rich crimson-brown</i>	"	I 0
1238	Van Geertil, <i>S. purple-bronze F. rich crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	0 6
1239	venusta, <i>S. bronze-primrose, F. rich crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	0 6
1240	Vincent, <i>S. primrose-bronze, F. light purple, reticulated white and brown</i>	"	0 9
1241	Walneriana, <i>S. bronze-purple, F. purple, reticulated white and brown</i>	"	I 6
1242	<i>Variegata</i> Adonis, <i>S. chrome-yellow, F. crimson-brown, reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1243	Abon Hassan, <i>S. clear rich yellow, F. yellow, mottled crimson</i>	"	I 0
1244	Apollon, <i>S. sulphur, F. crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1245	Chenedolle, <i>S. chrome-yellow, F. crimson, white, and purple</i>	"	I 6
1246	Darius, <i>S. chrome-yellow, F. purplish lilac with primrose, and reticulated white</i>	"	I 6
1247	Czarowitz, <i>S. chrome-yellow, F. purple, mottled white</i>	"	I 6
1248	Enchantress, <i>S. bright yellow, F. crimson, reticulated yellow</i>	"	I 0
1249	Humboldt, <i>S. yellow, F. velvety crimson-brown</i>	"	I 0
1250	Lord Lawrence, <i>S. rich yellow, F. reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1251	major, <i>S. rich yellow, F. brown, reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1252	Malvina, <i>S. yellow, lined with bronze, F. mottled brown and white</i>	"	I 6
1253	Mexicana, <i>S. fine chrome-yellow, F. crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1254	Peter Hanson, <i>S. golden yellow, F. crimson, reticulated yellow</i>	"	I 6
1255	Rigolette, <i>S. chrome-yellow, F. velvety crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	I 6
1256	Samson, <i>S. golden yellow, F. crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1257	spectabilis, <i>S. rich yellow, F. velvety crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	I 6

The following Species of Bearded Iris are similar in habit of growth but distinct in colouration from the foregoing. They are remarkably beautiful, and should form part of every collection of Iris. *Albicans* is the pure white Portuguese Iris; *Ganymedes* is very remarkable from the standards being mottled purple, and yellow; *Innocenza* has a beautiful rose reticulation on the white; *Lurida* is richly scented; *Sub-biflora* is the richest of all the Purple Iris. The varieties of *Sambucina* are remarkable for their striking combinations of colour. *Aurea* is the self-coloured Bearded Iris; and *Flavescens* the primrose-coloured Iris.

1258	<i>Albicans, S. and F. pure white</i>	each	I 0
1259	The Bride, <i>S. and F. pure white, handsome</i>	"	I 6
1260	<i>Aurea, S. and F. rich yellow</i>	"	2 6
1261	<i>Flavescens</i> (Sweet), <i>S. primrose, F. light primrose</i>	"	0 6
1262	Munita, <i>S. primrose, F. primrose, reticulated lavender</i>	"	0 6
1263	<i>Florentina</i> (Reich), <i>S. white, F. white</i> (I. Germanica alba)	"	0 6
1264	<i>Ganymedes, S. yellow, mottled purple, F. velvety-crimson, beautiful</i>	"	0 9
1265	<i>Innocenza, S. pure white, F. pure white, slightly reticulated, beautiful</i>	"	I 6
1266	<i>Lurida</i> (Reich), <i>S. bronze-purple, F. rich purple-crimson, scented elder</i>	"	0 9
1267	<i>Sub-biflora</i> (Bot. Mag.), <i>S. and F. very rich deep purple</i>	"	I 0
1268	<i>Sambucina, S. bronze-primrose F. purple-crimson, scented elder</i>	"	0 9
1269	Beethoven, <i>S. mauve, F. rich purple, reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1270	La Vesuve, <i>S. blue mottled bronze, F. rich purple-crimson</i>	"	I 0
1271	<i>Virescens major, S. sulphury white, F. primrose, stained purple, sweet scented</i>	"	I 0

BEARDLESS SPECIES OF FLAG IRIS.

The Iris offered in this section are altogether distinct from the *Barbata* group; and they are equally hardy. Most of them are grand aquatics, especially *Aurea*, *Monneri*, *Ochroleuca*, *Goldenstadti*, the varieties of *Pseudo-Acoras*, and *Spuria*; not only are these majestic in growth, but the flowers are surpassingly beautiful. The varieties of *Sibirica*, including *Orientalis*, are graceful in water. All the other Iris in this group, with the exception of *Cristata*, *Iberica*, *Ruthenica*, *Stylosa*, *Susiana*, *Tectorum*, and *Tuberosa* may be grown as Aquatics or Sub-Aquatics. *Cristata* is charming on dry banks and rock-work; *Iberica* and *Susiana* require a dry hot situation; *Fætidissima* is valuable for damp shady situations; *Tectorum* is found on the thatched roofs of Chinese houses.

Cristata forms a tuft where it is happy, and when covered with its amethystine flowers is a gem. *Iberica* and *Susiana* possess a beauty peculiarly their own. *Stylosa* unfolds its charming blue blossoms in winter, and is recommended for indoor decoration. *Tuberosa*, the snake's-head Iris, is perhaps the most fantastic flower which March produces. *Ruthenica* is remarkable for its fan-like dwarf growth and elegant blue flowers in July; *Versicolor* and *Virginica* are very beautiful; while *Orientalis* is a form of *Sibirica*, with flowers larger, more decided in colour, and in refinement unsurpassed by any other flower. *Setosa* is also a gem; *Spuria major* is as remarkable as it is beautiful; *Longipetala* and *Breviflora* are charming; *Graminea latifolia* has remarkably graceful foliage, and flowers as distinctive as they are beautiful.

BEARDLESS IRIS—continued.		s.	d.
1272	<i>Acorus graminifolia</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	each	0 9
1273	" " fol. variegatis, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	0 9
1274	<i>Aurea</i> , golden yellow, a noble species, 4ft.	"	3 6
1275	<i>Cristata</i> , rich amethyst-blue, spotted deep blue, and striped orange, a charming species, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	"	0 9
1276	<i>Cuprea</i> , S. and F. orange, 2 ft.	"	1 6
1277	<i>Douglasii</i>	"	1 6
1278	<i>Fœtidissima</i> , the scarlet-berried seed vessels are prized for Christmas decoration, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	0 9
1279	" fol. variegatis, an effective variegated winter foliage plant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per doz. 5s. 6d.	"	0 6
1280	<i>Fulva</i> , bronze-yellow	"	1 6
1281	<i>Goldenstadtii</i> , white and golden yellow, 3 ft.	"	1 6
1282	<i>Graminea</i> , blue and purple, 1 ft.	"	1 0
1283	" <i>latifolia</i> , blue and purple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	1 0
1284	<i>Humilis</i> , S. purple, F. purple, reticulated white; this is a very distinct species, it has leaves about 2 feet, while the flowers are produced close to the ground	"	2 6
1285	<i>Iberica</i> , a dwarf species of great beauty, with large pure satiny-white flowers, lower petals rich brown-purple, spotted black, 1 ft. 2s. 6d. and	"	3 6
1286	<i>Longipetala</i> , S. lavender, F. white, reticulated blue, 2 ft.	"	1 6
1287	" <i>breviflora</i> ; this species appears, from the foliage and the similarity in colour of flower, to be a variety of <i>Longipetala</i> ; it is very handsome, 2 ft.	"	1 6
1288	<i>Monnerli</i>	"	1 6
1289	<i>Notha</i> (<i>Spuria major</i>), S. rich purple, F. blue, spotted yellow, very handsome, 2 ft.	"	1 6
1290	<i>Ochroleuca</i> , S. pure white, F. white and yellow, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1291	<i>Orientalis</i> (<i>sanguinea</i>), S. and F. velvety blue, very beautiful, 3 ft. per doz. 7s. 6d.	"	0 9
1292	<i>Prismatica</i> , S. and F. rich light blue, spotted orange, 2 ft.	"	2 6
1293	<i>Pseudo-Acorus</i> , yellow, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1294	" <i>japonicus</i> fol. variegatis, a beautifully variegated foliage plant, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1295	" <i>pallida</i> , delicate primrose, 3 ft.	"	1 6
1296	<i>Reichenbachiana</i> , S. and F. rich purple-blue, 2 ft.	"	2 6
1297	<i>Ruthenica</i> , blue, a pretty miniature species, with a distinctive fan-like foliage, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	"	0 9
1298	<i>Setosa</i> , S. and F. rich violet-blue, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1299	<i>Sibirica</i> , S. bright blue, F. blue, reticulated white, 3 ft. per doz. 4s. 6d.	"	0 6
1300	" <i>acuta</i> , S. and F. blue, reticulated white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	0 6
1301	" <i>alba</i> , S. white, F. mottled purple, 3 ft.	"	0 6
1302	" <i>grandiflora præcox</i> , S. purple, F. blue-purple, reticulated white, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1303	" <i>lactea</i> , S. milky white, F. white, reticulated brown, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1304	" <i>minor</i> , S. blue, F. blue, reticulated white, 2 ft.	"	0 9
1305	" <i>minutiflora</i> , S. violet-purple, F. blue, reticulated white, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1306	" <i>plena</i> , S. and F. blue 3 ft.	"	1 0
1307	<i>Spuria</i> , S. and F. blue, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1308	" <i>desertorum</i> , S. and F. lavender-blue, 2 ft.	"	1 6
1309	" <i>halophylla</i> , S. and F. yellowish, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1310	" <i>stenogyne</i> , S. and F. whitish, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1311	<i>Stylosa</i> (<i>unguicularis</i>), S. and F. beautiful light blue, winter-flowering, 1 ft.	"	1 0
1312	<i>Suslana</i> , bluish, tinted brown, and netted with dark lines, a grand species, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., per doz. 7s. 6d.	"	0 9
1313	<i>Tectorum</i> syn. <i>tomilolpha</i> , lovely blue crested flowers, beautifully spotted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	1 6
1314	<i>Tenax</i> , S. and F. rich lilac, very handsome, 2 ft.	"	2 6
1315	<i>Tuberosa</i> (<i>Snakeshead</i>), violet and green, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	"	0 3
1316	<i>Versicolor</i> , S. red-lilac, F. rose-purple, 1 ft.	"	0 9
1317	<i>Virginica</i> , S. lilac, F. rich purple with white spot, 3 ft.	"	0 6
1318	" <i>Columnæ</i> , S. and F. lilac, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1319	" <i>Hansonii</i> , S. blue, F. lilac, with conspicuous yellow spot, 3 ft.	"	0 6
1320	" <i>pulchella</i> , S. and F. red-lilac, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1321	" <i>major</i> , S. pale lilac, F. red-lilac, with white spot, 3 ft.	"	0 9

IXIAS, MORPHIXIAS, SPARAXIS, TRITONIAS, AND BABIANAS.

These, when grown under glass, can be had in bloom in March and April. Cultivated out-of-doors they yield a succession of flowers from May to July. They are closely allied, and require the same cultural treatment, but differ considerably in their habit of growth. The *Ixia* is distinguished by its more graceful and taller growth, and great diversity in colours and markings, the *Morphixia* by its later flowering; the *Sparaxis* has dazzling brilliant flowers; the *Tritonia* is marked by its soft vivid transparent colours; and the *Babiana* has flowers which range in colour from blue to the richest crimson-magenta. These last three are dwarf and compact in growth.

FOR IN-DOORS.—Plant from September to December five or six bulbs in a five-inch pot, using a compost of turfy loam, leaf soil, and silver sand. Make the soil firm about the bulbs, then place the pots in a cold pit or frame, plunge them in ashes, and withhold water till the plants appear, giving sparingly at first. The lights should be left off except during wet or frosty weather. Early in February if the plants are sufficiently advanced remove to the greenhouse, and carefully attend to them with water.

FOR OUT-DOORS.—Prepare a light loamy soil, thoroughly drained, and with a due south aspect. Plant the bulbs in raised beds from September to January, at a depth of from three to four inches, and one to three inches apart. The early plantings make foliage in autumn, therefore give protection during severe frost, and this is best accomplished by hooping the beds over and covering when necessary with mats; or *Tiffany* may be used and allowed to remain till the danger of severe frost has ceased. The plantings made in December and January need no protection except a little fern, and this removed in spring, gradually, as the plants spear through it; these will flower later in summer than the early plantings, therefore, select for them an aspect where the sun's rays will be somewhat broken, and the blooming period will thereby be prolonged.

*On stiff or wet soils the bulbs should be surrounded with sand, and the beds raised, so that the bulbs when planted will be an inch or two above the level of the path. In January, 1880, we prepared a raised bed of sandy loam and covered it at once with fern, which we removed gradually as the plants in spring speared through, and we had as grand a display of *Ixias* as could be desired, some of the plants two feet high.*

IXIAS.

The colours of these are rich, diversified, and strikingly beautiful, not only in the varieties but in the individual 12 and 13, *King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.*

BABIANAS.

In growth these resemble the Tritonias. The flowers range from blue to the richest crimson-magenta, set off by a dark green hirsute foliage, forming a striking contrast both in flower and foliage to the Sparaxis and Tritonia.

1425 5 each of 10 splendid varieties	10 6	1428 1 each of 12 splendid varieties	2 6
1426 3 " " " "	5 6	1429 Choice mixed, per 100, 10s. 6d.; per dozen	1 6
1427 2 " " " "	4 6	1430 Fine " " " " 7s. 6d.;	1 0
	per doz.		per doz.
1431 Atrocyanea, purple-blue, marked white	2 6	1438 Julia, petals alternately white and blue ...	3 6
1432 Attraction, dark blue, vigorous habit	4 6	1439 Kermesina, rich crimson-magenta	2 0
1433 Celia, rose, marked white	2 6	1440 Lady Carey, rose, marked white	2 6
1434 General Froome, violet, spotted white.....	3 6	1441 Rosea grandis, rose-purple, marked white ...	3 6
1435 General Scott, lavender, suffused white ...	3 6	1442 Rubro-Cyanea, blue, crimson centre.....	4 6
1436 General Slade, magenta	3 6	1443 Speciosa, mauve, suffused blue	2 6
1437 Hellas, pate yellow, outside suffused purple	5 6	1444 Villosa, blue	1 6

THE RANUNCULUS.

The Ranunculus is truly beautiful, combining in the flowers diversified shades and colours with an exquisite symmetry and compactness. It is valuable in spring, for beds, ribbons, masses, and edgings, in mixed or separate colours, and as a cut flower it is as useful as the Rose.

CULTURE.—For successional blooming, plant the Turban Ranunculus from October to February, and the Persian varieties from January to April. The Ranunculus does best in a somewhat moist soil which has been trenched, but any good ground, properly prepared, will grow it successfully. Plant on a dry day, when the soil works kindly; draw drills two inches deep and five or six inches apart, sprinkling a little sand at the bottom of the drill, then press the tubers firmly into the soil, with the claws downwards, cover with sand, and then with soil, always keeping the crown two inches under the surface. During severe weather, cover the early plantings with dry litter, leaves, or old tan; and remove this before the foliage gets injured by the covering. In April and May, if the weather is dry, freely water the beds two or three times a week, and when the flower-buds appear, water daily if necessary, and continue doing so while the plants are blooming, taking care to wet the foliage as little as possible.

DOUBLE PERSIAN RANUNCULUS FOR BEDS, RIBBONS, AND MASSES.

The following named varieties have been selected for their large flowers and varied colours.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.			
1445 500 in 15 splendid varieties	£ 1 1 0	1447 100 in 15 splendid varieties.....	4 6
1446 250 ditto ditto	10 6	1448 Mixed Scotch spotted varieties.....	per 100 5 6
	per 100, per doz.		per 100, per doz.
	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
1449 Brilliant Orange, rich orange	3 6... 0 6	1457 Mont Blanc, snow white	12 6... 2 0
1450 Commodore Napier, primrose, tipped with purple.....	4 6... 0 9	1458 Mount Vesuvius, red spotted.....	3 6... 0 6
1451 Count Orloff, yellow, spotted rose ...	3 6... 0 6	1459 Gil Noir, jet black, beautiful.....	... 3 6
1452 Couronne des Roses, fine rose	3 6... 0 6	1460 Princess Victoria, carmine	3 6... 0 6
1453 Fireball, bright red	2 6... 0 4	1461 Queen Caroline, white, striped rose	3 6... 0 6
1454 Grand Vainqueur, white, spotted... ..	3 6... 0 6	1462 Queen Victoria, white, spotted	5 6... 1 0
1455 Hector, white	7 6... 1 6	1463 Reine de Hollande, black .....	... 3 0
1456 Lion d'Orange, orange	3 6... 0 6	1464 Mixed, from these 15 splendid vars.	5 6... 1 0

1465 Superfine mixed varieties, per 1000, 38s.; per 100, 4s.; per dozen, 8d.
1466 Fine ditto ditto 21s.; ditto, 2s. 6d.; ditto, 6d.

SPLENDID NEW DOUBLE PERSIAN RANUNCULUS, DUTCH AND SCOTCH VARIETIES.

To those who take an interest in cultivating Ranunculus in named varieties, we recommend the following:—

1467 A collection of 100 in 50 splendid varieties	10 6	1469 A collection of 50 in 25 splendid varieties	5 6
1468 " " 50 in 50 " " " "	6 6	1470 " " 25 in 25 " " " "	3 6

DOUBLE TURBAN OR TURKISH RANUNCULUS.

These differ from the Persian in the flowers being larger, more rose-like, and self-coloured. They are very effective in Spring, and adapted for beds, ribbons, and masses; their rich yellow, bright orange, brilliant scarlet, and pure white flowers, are unsurpassed.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

1471 1000 in 8 splendid varieties	£ 1 10 0	1473 250 in 8 splendid varieties	0 8 6
1472 500 in 8 " " " "	0 15 6	1474 100 in 8 " " " "	0 4 6
	per 100, per doz.		per 100, per doz.
	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
1475 Splendid mixed, per 1000, 25s.; per 100, 3s.; per dozen, 6d.		1480 Orange	3 0... 0 6
1476 Bright Yellow	2 0... 0 4	1481 Scarlet, splendid	2 0... 0 4
1477 Crimson Grandiflora	3 6... 0 6	1482 Variegated, mottled red and yellow	3 6... 0 6
1478 Crimson-brown or black	2 6... 0 6	1483 White	7 6... 1 0
1479 Golden Yellow	3 6... 0 6		

TURCO-PERSIAN NEW LARGE-FLOWERING RANUNCULUS.

A new race of Ranunculus, remarkable for a vigorous growth and extraordinary floriferous character; the plant attains a height of about 18 inches, and carries from 10 to 15 blooms. Where cut flowers are in demand this new class of Ranunculus is most valuable, as flowers may be gathered from a bed of these several times a week without impairing the display.

1484 3 each of 25 varieties	£ 1 1 0	1486 Choice mixed...per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz.	1 0
1485 1 " of 25 " " " "	0 7 6	1487 Fine mixed..... " 5s. 6d.; " "	1 6

THE ANEMONE.

The Anemone should occupy a conspicuous place in every garden. Its blossoms are of the most dazzling hues of scarlet, purple, and blue, in self-colours and stripes. The foliage is elegantly lacinated, the growth is neat and compact, and in beds, groups, ribbons, or edgings to beds, either in distinct or mixed colours, few plants are so decorative as the Single and Double Poppy Anemone. A bed of Scarlet Anemones for brilliancy

ANEMONE—*continued.*

is unsurpassed amongst Spring flowers. In our Experimental Grounds we usually have Anemones in flower from six to eight months. Stray flowers generally appear in November or December. In sheltered localities, during mild winters, the graceful and brilliant Anemone fulgens, when left undisturbed, blossoms from January till April or May, furnishing a supply of the most charming scarlet flowers for vases and table bouquets; and if successional plantings are made till May, an abundant supply of most beautiful scarlet cut flowers can be maintained till July or August in situations not exposed to the mid-day or afternoon sun. Besides these, the Starry Windflower (Anemone Stellata), and the beautiful blue Anemone Apennina, with its more early flowering congener, Blanda, make up a family of Spring flowers combining diversity and brilliancy of colour almost matchless for effect. With the exception of Apennina and Blanda, all the other varieties are valuable as cut flowers, and last a long time in water. By successional planting from September to April, a supply of these flowers for vases can be ensured to July. When the Anemone is used for pot culture, the pots should remain out of doors plunged in ashes to the rim till the flower buds appear.

CULTURE.—The Anemone succeeds in any good soil which is moderately well drained. In their native habitats they are found in such places as vineyards and oliveyards, where they are partially protected from the scorching rays of the sun, the enemy of most spring flowers.

NEW DOUBLE POPPY ANEMONES, FOR BEDS AND MASSES.

The flowers of the Double Anemone are extremely handsome, resembling a semi-double Hollyhock, and when planted from October to December, they bloom in succession in the early Spring months, while those planted in February, March, or April, flower from April to July.

1488	100 in 10 new splendid varieties	12 6	1491	New varieties, in mixture	7 6...1 6
1489	30 in 10 " " "	5 0	1492	New blue varieties	15 0...2 6
1490	12 in 12 " " "	2 6	1493	New scarlet varieties	15 0...2 6
1494	Fine mixed double, all colours	3s. 6d. per 100; 9d. per doz.			
1495	Splendid mixed double, all colours	5s. 6d. per 100; 1s. per doz.			
1496	Splendid double scarlets in shades	7s. 6d. per 100; 1s. 3d. per doz.			
1497	Splendid mixed double blues and purples	7s. 6d. per 100; 1s. 3d. per doz.			

The following new varieties are remarkable for their large flowers and fine variety of colours:—

1498	Cedo Nulli, purple, carmine, and scarlet	2 0	1504	Prince Alfred, rose spotted, and scarlet	2 6
1499	Feu de Parade, rosy scarlet	1 6	1505	Prince de Condé, red and rose	1 6
1500	Garibaldi, rose and scarlet	2 0	1506	Princess Alice, red and white	2 6
1501	King of Scarlets, brilliant scarlet, very large	per 100, 14s. 6d.	1507	Sir Walter Scott, carmine and green	2 6
1502	Leverrier, beautiful red	1 6	1508	Thalia, light rose and green	2 0
1503	L'Ornement de la Nature, rich blue	1 6	1509	Gilbert's 3 new vars., in mixture, per 100, 7/6	1 6
			1510	Mixed from above	per 100, 10s. 6d. 1 6

NEW FRENCH DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED ANEMONES.

A large-flowered beautiful new section of the double Poppy Anemone.

1511	Gloire de Nantes, rich violet	2 6...0 4	1514	Mauve Clair, pale mauve	5 6...0 6
1512	La Brillante, rich cerise	4 6...0 6	1515	Ponceau, deep scarlet	10 6...1 0
1513	Lilas, red-lilac	...1 0	1516	Rossini, peach colour	10 6...1 0
1517	New French Double Chrysanthemum-flowered, mixed varieties	per dozen 5 6			

NEW DUTCH LARGE-FLOWERED VARIETIES OF DOUBLE ANEMONES.

We recommend with the greatest confidence the following collections of new Double Poppy Anemones:—

1518	A collection of 100 in 50 splendid varieties	18 0	1520	A collection of 25 in 25 splendid varieties	5 6
1519	" " 50 in 50 " "	10 0	1521	" " 12 in 12 " "	3 0

SINGLE POPPY ANEMONES.

The Single Anemone has large beautiful poppy-like blossoms, and in sheltered situations during mild seasons it flowers continuously throughout the Winter, Spring, and early Summer months.

1522	Fine mixed, 3/6 per 100; 0/9 per doz.	1526	Blue	per doz. 2 0
1523	New Seedling Varieties, 5/6 per 100; 1/0 per doz.	1527	Purple	" 1 6
1524	Scarlet, 3/6 per 100; 0/9 per doz.	1528	Red	" 1 6
1525	Brilliant Scarlet, 5/6 per 100; 1/0 per doz.	1529	White	" 1 6
1530	New White Single Anemone "The Bride," flowers snow-white, and remarkably beautiful, per doz., 5/6			
1531	New Large-flowered Intense Brilliant Scarlet, per 100, 7/6; 1/3 per doz.			
1532	New Large-flowered Splendid mixed French Varieties, per 100, 7/6; per doz., 1/3.			

ANEMONE STELLATA OR HORTENSIS (THE STARRY WIND FLOWER).

These Anemones are remarkable for brilliant colours, elegant flowers, and graceful foliage. The varieties enumerated are a selection made by Mr. Barr from a very large collection. They flower early and are characterized by distinctness and excellence of colour, and are good pot-plants.

1533	3 each of 12 varieties	7 0	1535	Fine mixed, per 100, 12/6; per doz., 2/0	
1534	1 each of 12 " "	2 6	1536	Mixed from the collection, per 100, 15/; per doz. 2/6	
1537	Admiral, rich scarlet, white centre	per doz. 2 6	1544	Julius, ruby, white centre	per doz. 2 6
1538	Allegoricus, deep scarlet	2 6	1545	Orion, orange-scarlet, white centre	2 6
1539	Archimedes, deep lilac, white centre	2 6	1546	Napopolasser, crimson, white centre	2 6
1540	Cæsar, crimson-purple, white centre	2 6	1547	Reine de Prusse, rose-scarlet, white centre	2 6
1541	Favourite, deep scarlet, white centre	2 6	1548	Sieraad, salmon-rose, white centre	2 6
1542	Gladstone, rose, tinged lake, white centre	2 6	1549	Triton, rich ruby-purple, white centre	2 6
1543	Josephus, rich orange-scarlet	2 6	1550	Speciosus, rich crimson, white centre	2 6

ANEMONE FULGENS (SCARLET WIND FLOWER).

The Scarlet Wind Flower is the most brilliant and graceful of all Winter and Spring flowering Anemones. Its rich dazzling scarlet flowers and light elegant growth make it the most attractive scarlet flower of Spring. It is valuable to cut for table bouquets or vases, and lasts a long time in water. If the roots are left undisturbed flowers may be gathered from Christmas to May. Hitherto the stock has been limited, and the price almost prohibitive, but having now a good supply, the price has been very considerably reduced to ensure a large sale. In addition to the types we offer several varieties, but the stock of these is very limited. For all decorative

[Barr and Sugden,

ANEMONE—continued.

purposes the types Nos. 1551 to 1553 are the most recommended, and those to which our remarks more especially apply. Make successional plantings till May, in situations not exposed to the mid-day or afternoon sun, and a supply of rich scarlet flowers can be maintained till July. *Chionodoxa luciliae* contrasts charmingly with this *Anemone*.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1551 Fulgens, dazzling scarlet ...per 100,	21/0	1554 Fulgens annulata, scarlet, white ring ...	1 0
	per doz., 3/6	1155 " grandiflora, large brilliant scarlet	1 6
1552 " multipetala, scarlet, per doz.,	3/6	1556 " oculata, scarlet, white centre	1 6
1553 " Græca, dazzling scarlet, per 100,	30s.	1557 " cœrulea, blue	per doz., 5/6
	per doz., 4/6		0 6
1558 Fulgens flore-pleno, the double scarlet Peacock Anemone	per 100, 7/6 ; per doz., 1/-		

SUNDRY ANEMONES.

A. Apennina has rich blue flowers with elegant foliage, and is one of the most lovely of dwarf early Spring flowers which, when intermingled with *Triteleia conspicua*, the delicate porcelain flowers of the one blend with the rich bright blue of the other in a most charming manner. *A. Blanda* resembles *Apennina*, but is deeper in colour and earlier. *A. japonica*, white, rose and red, are the most decorative of Autumn-flowering herbaceous plants.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1559 Apennina, rich blue, ½ ft., per 100,	14s.	1564 Nemorosa bracteata fl. pl., white, ½ ft.	0 4
	per doz., 2s.	1565 " rubra fl. pl., red, ½ ft.	0 4
1560 Blanda, brilliant blue, resembling Apennina,		1566 " Robinsoniana, blue, ½ ft.	2 6
but a month earlier, ½ ft. ...15s.	per doz.	1567 Palmata, yellow, ¾ ft.	0 9
1561 Japonica alba, pure white ...per doz.,	5/6	1568 Ranunculoides, yellow, ¾ ft.	0 9
1562 " elegans, rose	5/6	1569 Sylvestris, white, resembles Japonica alba,	
1563 " rubra, rose purple, per doz.	7s. 6d.	but flowers earlier	0 9

CYCLAMEN.

During the Winter months, the charming varieties of *Cyclamen Persicum* are brought to Covent Garden Market in large quantities, some of the specimens with upwards of two hundred flowers, and realizing as much as three guineas each. For winter decoration the *Cyclamen Persicum* is indispensable, and no flower is so highly prized for button-hole bouquets and finger-glasses. In Cornwall, and a few such favoured places in England and Ireland it is hardy, and used for out-door decoration.

The European varieties of *Cyclamen* are quite hardy, but require perfect drainage and shelter from the cutting winds of Spring and the sun's rays of Summer. On rockwork, and at the bottom of old walls, they are charming; and in semi-wild places, nestling in the grass, near the roots and under the shelter of old trees, the effect is most beautiful. In our Experimental Grounds, close to an old elm tree, these hardy *Cyclamen* can be seen in bloom from July to April. *Europæum* commences flowering in July; the varieties of *Hederæfolium* succeed these; *Atkinsi* and *Coum* flower in Winter; *Repandum* and *Vernum* in April. These hardy *Cyclamen*, skilfully cultivated in pots, though not so gay as the varieties of *Persicum*, are no less beautiful. The genus, according to the latest researches, may be divided into five specific heads or types, thus:—*Europæum*, Summer flowering; *Hederæfolium*, which embraces *Græcum*, *Africanum*, *Macrophyllum*, etc., Autumn flowering; *Persicum*, Winter flowering; *Ibericum*, which takes in *Atkinsi* and *Coum*, Winter flowering; *Vernum*, and its ally, *Repandum*, Spring flowering. Thus, out-of-doors, *Europæum* is in flower in July and August; *Hederæfolium* from August to November; *Ibericum* and its allies in December, January, February, and March; *Vernum* and *Repandum* in April.

Cyclamen Europæum we import from the Alps. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, and the species is a valuable plant for rockwork, and to plant at the bottom of old walls and old trees in wild gardens. 25s. per 100.

Cyclamen Hederæfolium and its varieties *Græcum*, etc., have beautiful Anætochilus-like variegated foliage, which is decorative throughout the Autumn and Spring months, and is uninjured by the weather. Often in the dead of Winter have we gazed upon masses of these, and felt surprised that they have not been used as Winter bedding plants, associated with *Scilla bifolia*, *Scilla sibirica*, *Chionodoxa luciliae*, and *Snowdrops*. In Autumn, from amidst the foliage, rises a profusion of magenta-coloured flowers, which, if followed in Spring by the intermingling of either *Scillas*, *Chionodoxa*, *Snow-flake*, or *Snowdrops*, a succession and variety would be had, so charming that we must leave the effect to the imagination of our readers.

Cyclamen Persicum and its varieties succeed at a very low temperature, such as a cool greenhouse or a cold frame with a little protection. They also thrive and make vigorous plants in a stove or orchid house, and should be one of the principal indoor decorative plants in Winter and Spring.

All *Cyclamen* are sent out established in pots, except the roots of *Europæum*, at 25s. per 100.

1570 Seed saved from the Large Flowered Prize Varieties of *C. Persicum*, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per packet. Seedlings, when properly cultivated, make fine specimens within 12 months.

1571 *Cyclamen Persicum*, large flowered Prize varieties, 12s., 18s., 24s., and 30s. per doz.; 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. each, according to size. Larger specimens, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. each. Plants in flower can be supplied from December at market prices.

1572 Hardy *Cyclamen*, Autumn, Winter, and Spring flowering, assorted varieties, per doz., 15s. and 18s.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1573 Atkinsi, white, crimson centre	1 6	1585 Hederæfolium Græcum, reds of shades,	
1574 " roseum	1 6	flowers large and beautiful, 1/6 &	2 6
1575 " rubrum	1 6	1586 " macrophyllum, bluish white ...	2 6
1576 Coum, bright red	1 6	1587 Ibericum, purple	2 6
1577 Coum and Atkinsi varieties, in mixture,		1588 Persicum	1/10, to 2 6
per doz., 10/6,	1 0	1589 " album, pure white	2/6 to 3 6
1578 Europæum, red, sweet-scented, autumn-		1590 " roseum, rosy red	2/6 to 3 6
flowering	2s/ per 100, 4/6 per doz.	1591 " rubrum	2/6 to 3 6
1579 Europæum, established in pots	1 0	1592 " giganteum, foliage distinct and	
1580 Hederæfolium, rosy-pink	1 6	beautifully variegated, 2/6, 3/6 &	5 6
1581 " Africanum, bluish white	1 6	1593 Repandum, bright red	1/6 to 2 6
1582 " album, pure white	2 6	1594 Vernum, bright red	1 6
1583 " from Corfu	1 6	1595 " album, pure white	2 6
1584 " from the Isle of Zante	1 6		

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CROWN IMPERIALS (*Fritillaria Imperialis*).

These are stately border plants, producing in Spring effective clusters of pendent bell-shaped flowers, surmounted by tufts of fresh green leaves. The plants are especially adapted for shrubby borders and outlying situations, where early-flowering plants of stately growth are required. They succeed in almost any soil and situation, but thrive best in loam.

		per doz. each.					per doz. each.		
		s.	d.	s. d.			s.	d.	s. d.
1596	Crown upon Crown	7	6	0 9	1602	Double Yellow, pure yellow	5	3	6
1597	Gold-striped foliage .....	...	1	6	1603	Maxima red, large bronze red	10	6	1 0
1598	Orange Crown, orange red	5	6	0 6	1604	Maxima yellow, large pure yellow .....	...	1	6
1599	Single Red	5	6	0 6	1605	Slagward	5	6	0 6
1600	Double Red .....	...	3	6	1606	Sulphurine, sulphur colour	7	6	0 9
1601	Single Yellow, pure yellow	7	6	0 9	1607	Mixed, various shades	5	6	0 6

FRITILLARIAS.

The varieties of *F. Meleagris* have singularly marbled pendent bell-shaped flowers, and are effective in flower borders, shrubberies, and for naturalization in ornamental parks and wild gardens. *Persica* is a characteristic and stately plant, with bluish-green foliage, and small, dusky, pendent, bell-shaped flowers. *Pyrenaica*, like *Meleagris*, is dwarf, but with smaller and less chequered flowers. *Kamschatkensis* is the Sarana *Kamschatkense*, the *Lilium Kamschatkense* and the Black Lily; the dusky-black flowers are very remarkable. *Pudica* is a charming dwarf yellow species, recently figured in *The Garden*; and *Recurva* is the new red *Fritillaria*. All *Fritillarias* grow freely in ordinary moderately moist garden soil.

		per doz.—s. d.					per doz.—s. d.		
		s.	d.	s. d.			s.	d.	s. d.
1608	<i>Kamschatkensis</i> , the Black Lily, each 2/6 ...	...	2	6	1613	<i>Meleagris</i> , rose-chequered	4	6	
1609	<i>Persica</i> , brown and purple	5	6		1614	„ dark chequered	2	6	
1610	<i>Pudica</i> , bright yellow	each	1/6	15 0	1615	„ pure white	4	6	
1611	<i>Pyrenaica</i> , purple	3	6		1616	„ mixed	per 100,	10/6	2 0
1612	<i>Recurva</i> , bright scarlet	each	1/6	17 0	1617	<i>Tristis</i> , small black flowers	1	6	

SCILLA (THE WOOD HYACINTH).

The varieties of Wood Hyacinths which we quote are a selection of the finest and most distinct, and cannot be other than acceptable border plants. For many years we collected these Wood Hyacinths, and few indeed are aware how many beautiful things are in this family, notably those from Spain, which are ranged under the head of *Campanulata*, *Patula*, and *Cernua*. The two varieties of *Campanulata*, *Emperor* and *Empress*, have flowers almost as large as a Dutch Hyacinth, and are exceedingly handsome in permanent beds, as are also all the varieties of *Campanulata*, especially when established. In groups in flower and shrubby borders they are the most decorative of May-flowering bulbs. For table bouquets and filling vases, the white varieties of *Scilla* are much sought after. We recommend the finer varieties of *Campanulata* and all the white *Scillas* for pot culture. For naturalization in woods and wild gardens these *Scillas* should be planted extensively, being not only extremely hardy, but very accommodating, succeeding in almost any situation or soil, and in shady or sunny aspects. The varieties of *Scilla nutans* are English and Belgian plants.

LATE SPRING-FLOWERING SCILLAS OR WOOD HYACINTHS.

		s. d.					s. d.		
		s.	d.	s. d.			s.	d.	s. d.
1618	1000 in 25 varieties	63	0		1620	250 in 25 varieties	21	0	
1619	500 in 25 „	40	0		1621	100 in 25 „	10	0	
	1622 Choice Mixed, for naturalization	per 1000,	42s.			per 100,	5s. 6d.		per doz., 1s.
	1623 Fine Mixed, „	„	30s.		„	4s. 6d.		„	9d.
		per doz.—s. d.					per doz.—s. d.		
		s.	d.	s. d.			s.	d.	s. d.
1624	<i>Campanulata</i> , hyacinth-blue, per 100, 10/6	1	6		1637	<i>Patula alba</i> , pure white	2	6	
1625	„ atrocerulea, dark blue	2	6		1638	„ atrocerulea, dark blue	2	6	
1626	„ aperta major, light blue	2	6		1639	„ cerulea, light porcelain	2	6	
1627	„ „ minor, light blue	2	6		1640	„ grandiflora, porcelain, lined blue	4	6	
1628	„ „ Emperor, porcelain, lined blue, very large, per 100 21/-	3	6		1641	„ „ praecox, porcelain, early	2	6	
1629	„ „ Empress, white, lined blue, very large	4	6		1642	„ „ rosea, rose	2	6	
1630	„ „ major, porcelain-blue	2	6		1643	<i>Nutans</i> , dark blue	per 100,	5/6	1 0
1631	„ „ „ alba, pure white	3	6		1644	„ atrocerulea, deep blue	2	6	
1632	„ „ „ rosea, rose	2	6		1645	„ grandiflora, deep blue	2	6	
1633	„ „ „ minor, porcelain, lined blue	2	6		1646	„ „ alba, pure white	2	6	
1634	„ „ „ purpurea striata, porcelain, lined purple	3	6		1647	„ „ grandiflora alba, pure white	3	6	
1635	„ „ „ rosea, rose	3	6		1648	„ „ carnea, flesh colour	2	6	
1636	<i>Cernua</i> , red-lilac	2	6		1649	„ „ rosea, rose	2	6	
					1650	„ „ grandiflora carnea, flesh colour	3	6	
					1651	„ „ „ rosea, rose	3	6	

SUNDRY SCILLAS.

Peruviana and *Ciliaris* flower in Summer, and when established produce immense heads of bloom. *Autumnalis* and the charming rose coloured variety, *Japonica*, flower in August; and make one feel as if they were at the Alpha, instead of approaching the Omega of the flower period.

		each—s. d.					each—s. d.		
		s.	d.	s. d.			s.	d.	s. d.
1652	<i>Autumnalis</i> , purple-blue	per doz.	3s. 6d.	0 6	1655	<i>Peruviana</i> , dark blue	per doz.	5s.	0 6
1653	„ „ <i>Japonica</i> , beautiful rose	„	5s. 6d.	0 6	1656	„ „ alba, white	„	7s. 6d.	0 9
1654	<i>Ciliaris</i> , light blue	0	9		1657	<i>Verna</i> , lilac-blue	per doz.	2s. 6d.	0 4

MUSCARI.

M. botryoides, the Grape Hyacinth, is remarkable for its dwarf growth and neat compact flower spikes of dark blue, clear pearl blue, and pure white. *M. racemosum*, the Starch Hyacinth, flowers at the same time as *M. botryoides*, but differs from it in the foliage, being recumbent, more ample, and the flower spike larger. The varieties *Botryoides* and *Racemosum*, grown several in a pot, are charming. *M. moschatum*, the Musk Hyacinth, has ineffective, but delightfully fragrant, flowers, and is therefore valued for pot culture. *M. plumosum monstrosum*, the Feathered Hyacinth, flowers last in this section; the plume-like appearance of its handsome flowers entitles it to a prominent place in every flower border. The *Muscari*, like the Wood Hyacinth, is a fine plant for naturalization, continuing long in bloom, and very accommodating as to soil and situation. The varieties of *Botryoides* make charming permanent edgings.

MUSCARI—continued.		per 100, per doz.		per 100, per doz.			
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1658	Atlanticum, rich blue (new)	8	7 6	1665	Plumosum, purple	5	6...I 0
1659	Botryoides cœruleum, dark blue... ..	5	6...I 0	1666	" monstrosum, purple	10	6...I 6
1660	" album, white	12	6...2 0	1667	Racemosum, very dark blue, dwarf and effective in beds	5	6...I 0
1661	" pallidum, pearl blue	12	6...2 0	1668	" pallens, rich blue ... ..	...	3 6
1662	Communatum, blue, a fine dwarf species .....	...	3 6	1669	Szovitzianum, sky blue (rare) .....	...	15 0
1663	Moschatum, fragrant .....	...	4 6	1670	Fine mixed, for woodland walks and wild gardens per 1000, 40/-; per 100, 5/6...I 0	...	...
1664	" major, fragrant .....	...	7 6				

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The prepared clumps of Lily of the Valley to force for Winter and Spring decoration, which we quote, cannot be too strongly recommended. In potting, make sure in watering that the moisture penetrates to the centre of the clump; this will be best attained by tight potting and leaving the top of the clump an inch lower than the rim of the pot. The prepared Berlin single crowns are now largely forced, putting 20 to 30 strong crowns in a 5-inch pot. The clumps we recommend as preferable for private growers, they being more certain to succeed. As a novelty, we offer clumps for forcing of the rose coloured and double flowered Lily of the Valley.

CULTURE.—To successfully force the Lily of the Valley, a moist atmosphere is indispensable. In a dry atmosphere the crowns, technically speaking, "go blind;" therefore, to encourage the development of flower and foliage simultaneously, most growers place the pots in a partially shaded damp part of the house, or invert a flower-pot over the crowns till the flower and the foliage have made some progress; then the plants are removed to a less shady situation. During the whole period of growth abundance of water must be given.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1671	Fine clumps .....per doz. 12s. 1 6	1676	Clumps, rose coloured, for forcing 2 6
1672	Extra strong selected clumps ,, 16s. 2 0	1677	Crowns, double flowered, per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
1673	Strong Crowns, for potting, per 100, 8s.; per bundle of 25, 2s. 6d.	1678	Clumps, double flowered
1674	Second Size Crowns, for planting out, per 100, 5s. 6d.; per 1000, 40s.	1679	Variegated foliage, crowns, per doz., 5s. 6d. 0 6
1675	Crowns, rose coloured.....per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4	1680	Variegated foliage, in pots, each 1s. 6d. & 2 6
		1681	Argentea Marginata, crowns, per doz., 10s. 6d. 1 0

CONVALLARIA (SOLOMON'S SEAL).

Those who have not forced this graceful plant, can form no idea how decorative it is in the conservatory and attractive on the dinner-table, or how useful in winter it is to cut for table bouquets. Strong clumps are quoted for forcing.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1682	Multiflora .....per dozen, 3s. 6d. 0 4	1684	Multiflora, .....strong clumps for forcing 1 6
1683	" major..... ,, 4s. 6d. 0 6	1685	" major ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 6

DIELYTRA

This is the most graceful of plants for early forcing, it is beautiful in the conservatory and especially elegant for table decoration. It is a fine border plant when grown in sheltered situations.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1686	Spectabilis, per doz., 6s., 9s., & 12s.; 9d., 1s. & 1 6	1687	Spectabilis alba, white, 2 ft. ...2s. 6d. & 3 6
1688	Spectabilis fol. aureo-variegatis, 2 ft.		each 9d., 1s., & 1s. 6d.

SPIRÆA.

The Spiræa Japonica, when forced, is remarkable for its large graceful feathery pure white fragrant flowers, and Palmata for its bright red feathery flower spikes. These plants are exceedingly decorative in the conservatory, and their flowers are much prized for bouquets. They are also valuable border plants.

CULTURE under glass is the same as recommended for Lily of the Valley.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1689	Japonica, strong clumps, specially pre- pared for forcing, per doz., 10s. 6d., 1 0	1690	Japonica, smaller clumps.....per doz., 6s. 0 9
		1691	Palmata, red, per doz., 12/- & 18/-; 1/6 & 2 0

FUNKIA, OR THE PLANTAIN LILY.

These handsome ornamental-foliaged hardy Japanese plants develop their leaves early in Spring, and in Summer and Autumn throw up a profusion of fine Lily-like flower spikes. Amongst herbaceous plants they take a prominent position, owing to the diversity of their foliage, which ranges from the miniature to the gigantic. The massive glaucous-green foliage and purple flowers of Sieboldiana; the massive light fresh green leaves and snow-white Stephanotis-like flowers of Subcordata grandiflora; the large massive green foliage of Ovata, with its distinct deep purple flowers and its beautiful golden variegated variety; than these four great leaved Plantain lilies it would be difficult to find anything more handsome for flower and shrubby borders or to plant in sub-tropical gardens, or to naturalize in wild gardens, and as distinctive objects in grass. Of the less massive leaved varieties, Glaucescens and Viridis rank next in order—the one remarkable for its golden variegated variety, and the other for its silver variegated forms; these make grand edgings to large beds. The varieties of Undulata are a size smaller than Glaucescens and Viridis, and are suitable for beds of smaller dimensions. The varieties of Spathulata have the smallest leaves and make neat compact edgings. Speciosa has beautiful snow-white flowers; the leaves of Plantaginifolia are characteristically distinct. All Plantain lilies are most valuable for naturalization in pleasure parks. For pot-culture under glass we especially recommend those with white flowers, also the large leaved varieties, and those with variegated foliage. It is in shady and somewhat moist situations that the foliage attains its largest size. The editor of *The Garden*, who selected the name "Plantain Lily," assures us there will now be a great sale for these handsome plants, and as he is the "Vaticinateur" of horticulture, we have propagated a very large stock, and offer them at extremely moderate prices; early orders are recommended. In closing, we may just add our collection is the most complete outside of Japan.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1692	Ovata, foliage green, flowers purple..... 0 9	1696	Ovata undulata aurea, foliage golden yellow
1693	" aureo variegata, golden variegated foliage	1697	" " maculata, golden varie- gated foliage.....
1694	" glaucescens, blue green foliage ... 0 9	1698	" " argentea, white and green variegated foliage ... 1 6
1695	" variegata, gold and green variegated foliage, per doz., 7/6 0 9		

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FUNKIA—continued.		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1699	<i>Ovata undulata, elegans, foliage beautifully variegated ...</i>	0 9	1708	<i>Ovata viridis, foliage green, flowers purple</i>	0 9
1700	<i>„ lanceolata, green foliage, and purple flowers ... per doz., 4/6</i>	0 6	1709	<i>„ „ marginata, foliage conspicuously margined white, per doz., 7/6</i>	0 9
1701	<i>„ plantaginifolia, green foliage, and purple flowers ... per doz., 7/6</i>	0 9	1710	<i>„ „ unvittata, broad white central line to each leaf ...</i>	0 9
1702	<i>„ sinensis, foliage green, per doz., 7/6</i>	0 9	1711	<i>Fortunei, blue green foliage, very distinct</i>	2 6
1703	<i>„ marmorata, golden marbled foliage ...</i>	1 0	1712	<i>Sieboldiana, large glaucous green foliage, per doz., 10s. 6d.</i>	1 0
1704	<i>„ „ cordifolia, foliage green ...</i>	0 6	1713	<i>„ major, very large blue-green foliage</i>	1 0
1705	<i>„ „ spathulata, small green foliage ...</i>	0 9	1714	<i>„ minor, medium-sized blue-green foliage</i>	1 0
1706	<i>„ „ marginata, white margined foliage, per doz., 5/6</i>	0 6	1715	<i>„ marmorata, yellow margined foliage</i>	1 6
1707	<i>„ „ speciosa, small foliage, pure white flowers, per doz., 7/6</i>	0 9	1716	<i>Subcordata grandiflora, large light green foliage, and large pure white flowers ... per doz., 10s. 6d.</i>	1 0
			1717	<i>6 in 6 vars., 3/6 & 5/6; 12 in 12 vars., 7/6 & 10/6</i>	

HEPATICÀ.

These charming Spring flowers have been favourites in English gardens from time immemorial, but like many of our old-fashioned plants, the present generation are comparatively unacquainted with this most chaste and lovely spring flower in its best aspect. In our garden of hardy plants we have a series of beds of Hepaticas flowering during the spring months, a sheet of blossom—red, pink, blue, purple, and white. Established masses or clumps are decorative at once, and are best for flowering in pots. Of these clumps we have single blue, single red, and double red, and we recommend them to purchasers in preference to plants.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1718	<i>Single blue, plants, per doz., 3/6, 5/6 to 7/6</i>	0 9	1724	<i>Single red, clumps ... 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. to</i>	3 6
1719	<i>„ „ clumps ... 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., to</i>	3 6	1725	<i>„ „ pink, plants ...</i>	0 9
1720	<i>Double blue, plants ... 1s. 6d. to</i>	2 6	1726	<i>„ „ mauve, plants ...</i>	0 9
1721	<i>„ „ red, plants, per doz. 3/6, 5/6, to 7/6</i>	0 9	1727	<i>„ „ pale lilac, plants ...</i>	0 9
1722	<i>„ „ „ clumps ... 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. to</i>	3 6	1728	<i>„ „ white, plants ... per doz., 7s. 6d.</i>	0 9
1723	<i>Single red, plants, per doz. 3/6, 5/6, to 7/6</i>	0 9	1729	<i>„ „ purple, plants ...</i>	1 0
			1730	<i>Angulosa, rich blue, plants ... 1s. 6d. to</i>	2 6

HEMEROCALLIS (THE DAY-LILY).

Showy hardy herbaceous plants. The varieties, *Fulva* and *Kwanso*, fl. pl., make noble specimens in shrubberies, and are exceedingly decorative in semi-wild places. The varieties with silvery foliage are beautiful in flower borders, and grown under glass they are as handsome in Spring as the variegated *Pandanus*. *Sieboldiana*, *Flava*, *Lutea*, and *Graminea* are neat dwarf effective border plants.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1731	<i>Disticha, fl. pl. orange, shaded crimson, 2½ ft.</i>	1 0	1736	<i>Kwanso, fl. pl., orange, marked crimson, 3 ft. ... per doz., 7s. 6d.</i>	0 9
1732	<i>Flava, bright yellow, early, 1½ ft.</i>	0 6	1737	<i>„ „ variegata, foliage white and green, very beautiful, 3 ft.</i>	1 6
1733	<i>Fulva, bronze orange, 3 ft., per doz., 4s. 6d.</i>	0 6	1738	<i>Lutea, rich yellow, very early, 2 ft.</i>	0 6
1734	<i>„ variegata, leaves white and green, beautiful, 3 ft.</i>	1 0	1739	<i>Sieboldiana, orange, outside brown, 1½ ft.</i>	0 9
1735	<i>Graminea, rich orange, 1 ft.</i>	1 0	1740	<i>Thunbergi, rich clear yellow, 1½ ft.</i>	0 6

TROPÆOLUM.

Azureum, *Jarrattii*, *Tricolor*, *Speciosum*, and *Pentaphyllum*, are of slender and rapid growth; and for neat trellis work or for globes, they are most charming. *Pentaphyllum* and *Speciosum* are hardy, the former succeeding in a sunny situation, and the latter requiring a moist atmosphere, soil, and a sunless aspect; *Polyphyllum* is also hardy, and in a sunny situation is a highly decorative plant covered for months in succession with a profusion of large rich golden yellow flowers.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1741	<i>Azureum, blue ... 3s. 6d. &</i>	5 0	1746	<i>Speciosum, scarlet (established pots, ready to plant out) 2s. 6d. ... in 48 pots</i>	3 6
1742	<i>Brachyceras, yellow ...</i>	3 6	1747	<i>Tricolorum, scarlet, yellow, and black, 1s. 6d.</i>	2 6
1743	<i>Jarrattii, scarlet, yellow, and black ... 1/6 &</i>	2 6	1748	<i>Tuberosum, yellow and red ...</i>	1 0
1744	<i>Pentaphyllum, scarlet and green ... 1s. &</i>	1 6			
1745	<i>Polyphyllum, golden yellow ... 1s. 6d. &</i>	2 6			

TUBEROSES.

The flowers resemble the much-prized *Stephanotis*, but are more fragrant, and being perfectly double are more generally useful. If planted in succession, from the 1st of January till July, a supply of cut blooms may be had from May to December, and the conservatory filled with the most delicious fragrance. *The American roots mature late in autumn, and are, therefore, unfit to force till after Christmas. The African roots ready in September.*

CULTURAL TREATMENT.—The successful growers for Covent Garden pot singly in 5 or 6-inch pots, and plunge in bottom heat, withholding water till the foliage appears, then giving it freely, and growing on in a house with a high temperature and a moist atmosphere till the flower buds are developed; at this stage the plants can then be removed to the conservatory or sitting-room. Success in developing the flower spike depends upon a uniform moist temperature. The bulbs for early flowering should be potted and plunged in bottom heat as soon as they are procured, taking care that the temperature never falls below 60 deg. The bulbs for successional plantings may be potted at once, and allowed to make root growth, or they may be kept dry where the temperature does not fall below 50 degrees.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1749	<i>Tuberose, Double American, per doz. 5/6</i>	0 6	1751	<i>Tuberose, "The Pearl"; this variety is more dwarf than the preceding, per doz., 9/</i>	1 0
1750	<i>„ „ „ extra strong roots, per doz. 7s. 6d.</i>	0 9	1752	<i>African, roots ready in September per doz., 5/6 & 7/6</i>	

The American grown Tuberoles are now almost exclusively used by the growers for Covent Garden Market.

TIGRIDIA (THE TIGER SPOTTED FLOWER).

There is no flower more gorgeously coloured than the *Tigridia*. The petals are self-coloured and the petaloid stigmas and the cup of the flower superbly tiger-spotted, producing a remarkable contrast between [Barr and Sugden,

TIGRIDIA—continued.

the lower and the upper part of the flower. From August to November, of 1879, in our Experimental Grounds, we had beds of *T. grandiflora* flowering from roots which had been received from South America and planted in June. The individual flower of the *Tigridia* lasts one day, but from the same scape comes a series of blossoms continually replacing each other, and maintaining a floral display for a long time. The roots may be planted in March, April, and May, and for pot culture even earlier.

	each—s. d.
1753 <i>Canariensis</i> , yellow, spotted scarlet, 1 ft.	per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
1754 <i>Conchiflora</i> , yellow, spotted scarlet, 1 ft.	per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
1755 <i>Grandiflora</i> , rich scarlet, spotted crimson on a yellow ground, flowers very large, American roots, 1 ft.	per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
1756 <i>Pavonia</i> , scarlet and orange, 1 ft.	per doz., 3s. 0 4
1757 <i>Speciosa</i> , dark scarlet and orange, 1 ft.	per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4

AMARYLLIS.

Under this heading are ranged plants of the most diverse character, and requiring to be dealt with separately or in groups, as follows:—

THE FAR-FAMED GUERNSEY AND BELLADONNA LILIES.

The beautiful flowers of the Guernsey Lily are brilliant scarlet, and in the sun's rays appear as if spangled with gold-dust. The large handsome flowers of the Belladonna Lily are white, flushed rose-purple, and produced in clusters.

The Guernsey and Belladonna Lilies arrive generally early in September, and always showing the flower-bud. Orders therefore, should be given for them immediately after the 1st and not later than the 15th September, that being their usual blooming period. When executing orders for these bulbs, we examine the flower-bud of each, and send out only such as give promise of good flowers. Notwithstanding this precaution on our part, delay in transit, neglecting to plant immediately they are received, or, it may be, an undeveloped defect in the flower-scape, may lead to partial failure, but for these contingencies we cannot hold ourselves responsible. Therefore, as they are moderate in price, those who would ensure the enjoyment of these charming flowers, are recommended to purchase an extra quantity.

CULTURE.—Immediately the Guernsey and Belladonna Lilies are received, plant them in light soil, prepared cocoa-fibre or moss, and give water liberally. Bulbs purchased after they have done flowering should be potted and treated the same as recommended for *Vallota purpurea*.

1758 Belladonna Lily (<i>Amaryllis Belladonna</i>)	per doz.	s. d.
1759 Guernsey Lily (<i>Nerine Sarniensis</i>)	"	7 6

HARDY AMARYLLIS.

The Amaryllis, under this heading, are all valuable plants. The varieties of Belladonna yield in Autumn large umbels of beautiful rich, fresh coloured flowers, and are very effective in the conservatory. When grown out of doors, they succeed best close under a south wall, or immediately in front of a greenhouse; and if left undisturbed, will annually produce gorgeous umbels of lovely flowers. The varieties of *Longifolia*, are grand border plants, with large umbels of beautiful funnel-shaped sweet-scented blossoms. *Candida* (*Zephyranthes candida*) "The Flower of the West Wind," is valuable as an edging, and decorative in groups, throwing up in autumn a profusion of white Crocus-like flowers. *Lutea* (*Sternbergia lutea*), "The Lily of the Field," is charming as an edging, and beautiful in groups when in Autumn it expands its large, rich yellow Crocus-like flowers; these, combined with the bright fresh green foliage, give a pleasing effect. Both *Amaryllis candida* and *lutea* are valuable rock plants, and perfectly hardy.

	per doz. each.	s. d. s. d.
1760 Belladonna, white, flushed rosy purple	7 6..	0 9
1761 " minor, " " .....	...	1 0
1762 " major, " " .....	...	1 6
1763 <i>Longifolia alba</i> (<i>Crinum Capense album</i>), white	1s. &	1 6
1764 " rosea (" roseum)	1s. &	1 6
1765 <i>Candida</i> (<i>Zephyranthes candida</i>), white	2 6..	0 3
1766 " major (<i>Zephyranthes candida major</i>), white	5 6..	0 6
1767 <i>Lutea</i> (<i>Sternbergia lutea</i>), yellow, "The Lily of the Field"	per 100, 15s.	2 6.. 0 3

VALLOTA PURPUREA AND THE JACOBEEA LILY.

Amaryllis purpurea, better known as *Vallota purpurea* or *Scarborough Lily*, is one of our most beautiful Autumn-flowering plants. Its rich scarlet blossoms are highly appreciated in the conservatory or sitting-room window, and as a cut flower for filling vases. *Amaryllis formosissima*, the *Jacoea Lily*, is a quaintly-shaped beautiful flower, and forces well. When kept dry during the winter, it may be bedded out or planted in the flower borders in May.

1768 <i>Vallota purpurea</i> , bright scarlet	15s. and 2rs. per doz. ; 1s. 6d. & 2 6
1769 <i>Amaryllis formosissima</i> (<i>Sprekella formosissima</i>), rich crimson	per doz., 5s. 6d. 0 6

CHOICE GREENHOUSE AMARYLLIS.

The *Amaryllis* is a decorative plant in the conservatory, valuable for table decoration, and beautiful for furnishing vases and jardinets, or to cut for table bouquets. With management the varieties of this section of *Amaryllis* may be had in bloom throughout the year. *Cleopatra*, with its crimson scarlet flowers and central white line in each petal, combined with its robust constitution and finely formed flowers, we recommend as one of the very best. The unnamed seedlings we recommend; they are from a fine stock, and are sure to please.

1770 Very fine Un-named seedling <i>Amaryllis</i>	25s. per dozen, 2s. 6d. & 3s. 6d. each.
	each—s. d.
1771 <i>Cleopatra</i>	5 6
1772 <i>Crocea grandiflora</i>	3 6
1773 <i>Johnsoni</i>	5 6
1774 <i>Prince of Orange</i>	3 6
	each—s. d.
1775 <i>Regina</i>	5 6
1776 <i>Reticulata</i> , variegated foliage species	5 6
1777 <i>Vittata</i>	3 6
1778 Fine mixed	per doz., 15/ & 21/ ; 1/6 & 2 6

NERINE.

These, like the *Vallota purpurea*, require the protection of a frame or greenhouse in winter to encourage the development of the foliage. The beautiful *Guernsey Lily* (*Nerine Sarniensis*), so well-known and so highly prized, is the typical plant of this group. *Fothergilli* and *Corusea* have larger flowers, and the same beautiful appearance as if spangled with gold dust.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1779 <i>Corusea</i> , glittering scarlet	2 6	1781 <i>Flexuosa</i> , pink	2 6
1780 <i>Fothergilli</i> deep vermilion-scarlet, 2/6 & 3 6	3 6	1782 <i>Undulata</i> , flowers dark rose	per doz. 5/6 0 6

ZEPHYRANTHES.

These are pretty bulbous plants. Candida, the "Flower of the West Wind," throws up its beautiful silvery Crocus-like blossoms in August and September, and is charming as an edging, beautiful on rockwork and in groups in the flower borders. They all make nice pot plants.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1783 Candida, silvery white, for edgings, per 100, 10s. 6d., per doz., 2s.	0 3	1786 Ochroleuca, yellow, crimson centre.....	1 0
1784 „ major, white, tinged rose, per doz., 5/6	0 6	1787 Rosea, light rose	1 6
1785 Carinata, rose	1 6	1788 Sulphurea, pale yellow	1 0
		1789 Tubispatha, white tinged rose	1 0

THE GLADIOLUS.

RAMOSUS, AND OTHER EARLY-FLOWERING GLADIOLI.

These are beautiful though not so stately as the varieties of Gandavensis; they however bloom earlier, and their value is on this account enhanced in the general succession of flowers. A correspondent in the North of England informs us that he has beds of these early flowering Gladioli, which have not been disturbed for 10 or 15 years, and that bulbs, which have been newly planted convey but a meagre idea of the magnificent effect which is produced from established masses. Where cut flowers are in demand, these should be extensively cultivated for filling vases. The snow-white flowers of Colvilli albus, sometimes called "The Bride," are exceptionally valuable as a cut flower, and are extensively cultivated for sale in Covent Garden. These plant in October.

CULTURE.—Trench the ground, and work abundance of rotten manure in the underspit; plant the bulbs from the beginning of December till the end of March, at a depth of six inches. If the summer is dry and the weather hot, a good soaking of water or liquid manure twice a week will greatly benefit the plants.

CULTURE FOR CONSERVATORY DECORATION.—Plant three in a five or six-inch pot, and place in a cold frame or pit, plunging the pots in ashes, and withholding water till the bulbs have started into growth; or, the pots may be buried in ashes out of doors, as recommended for the Hyacinth, and there allowed to remain undisturbed till ready to remove in-doors. It is customary with many to plant several bulbs close together in the open border, and, when the flower-spike shows the first tint, to lift them without breaking the ball, pot them, and place them in-doors. Thus treated, the flowers expand as perfectly as if they had not been disturbed, and the bulbs are in no way injured.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING GLADIOLUS, &C., READY END OF OCTOBER.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1790 6 each, of 15 varieties.....	1 1 0	1793 Splendid varieties, per 100, 21/; per doz.	0 3 0
1791 3 „ 15 „	0 10 6	1794 Fine mixed	0 2 0
1792 1 „ 15 „	0 4 0	1795 Guernsey Seedlings, per 100, 21/; per doz.	0 3 0
	per doz.—s. d.		per doz.—s. d.
1796 Blandus, white and pale rose, very dwarf	2 0	1806 Lord Clarendon, red, feathered white	3 6
1797 Cardinals, bright scarlet, flaked white ...	2 6	1807 Magnificus, deep red.....	2 6
1798 Colvilli, purplish lilac	10/6 per 100	1808 Ne Plus Ultra, deep rose, blotched white ...	2 6
1799 „ The Bride, pure white, 13/ per 100	2 6	1809 Prince Albert, bright rose, flaked white ...	3 6
1800 Elegantissimus, fine rose, spotted.....	2 6	1810 Queen Victoria, bright scarlet, flaked white	2 6
1801 Emicans, orange-scarlet, feathered	2 6	1811 Ramosus, salmon-rose, flaked crimson ...	2 6
1802 Formosissimus, scarlet, flaked white	2 6	1812 Rosa Mundi, rose.....	2 6
1803 Floribundus, white and blush, 12/6 per 100	2 0	1813 Sandersii, rosy scarlet, flaked white, very free flowering.....	each, 1s. 6d. ...
1804 Insignis, rich scarlet, tinged purple.....	4 6	1814 Trimaaculatus, rose, spotted white	3 6
1805 La Ville de Versailles, white, with large rosy crimson spots, most beautiful	7 6		

GLADIOLI FOR SHRUBBERIES AND SEMI-WILD PLACES.

These very early flowering Gladioli should be planted in situations where they may be left undisturbed. They flower during the months of May and June, and are extremely decorative at that period in the borders. Where cut flowers are in demand for vases, the rosy purple Byzantinus and the pure white Colvilli are matchless.

	per 100, per doz.		per 100, per doz.
1815 Byzantinus, rosy purple, showy and very beautiful	5/6 ... 1/0	1816 Colvilli, purple lilac	10/6 ... 1/6
		1817 „ albus, pure white	15/- ... 2/6

GANDAVENSIS, THE AUTUMN FLOWERING GLADIOLUS.

Notice.—In August it cannot be determined how the Gladiolus crop will turn out. Consequently, till October, growers' prices are not known. We have therefore deferred quoting specific varieties till we issue our Seed Catalogue, which will contain a complete collection. Orders may, however, be given from the Spring Catalogue of the present year, as these quotations hold good till the 1st January, 1882. The varieties of Gandavensis should not be planted till after the middle of March. In our Experimental Grounds we have found early in May the best time for planting, but this depends however on soil and locality.

VARIETIES OF GANDAVENSIS.—Our own Selections. Ready in December.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1818 500 in 25 fine varieties	5 5 0	1824 100 in 100 splendid varieties ...63/ to 10 10 0	
1819 250 in 25 „ „	2 15 0	1825 50 in 50 „ „	25/ to 5 5 0
1820 100 in 25 „ „	1 5 0	1826 25 in 25 „ „	10/6 to 2 10 0
1821 50 in 25 „ „	0 14 0	1827 Brencheleyensis, rich scarlet, 7s. 6d. to 10/6 per 100, per doz., 1/6.	
1822 25 in 25 „ „	0 7 6	1828 Fine Mixed, 15/ per 100, 2/ per dozen.	
1823 12 in 12 „ „	3/6, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6 0 15 0	1829 Splendid Mixed, 21/ per 100, 3/ per dozen.	

Varieties of Gandavensis in Special Mixtures.

	per 100, per doz.		per 100, per doz.
1830 Fine mixed scarlets, crimsons, etc., 21/	3/6	1834 Splendid mixed whites, purples, and mottles	25/
1831 Splendid mixed „ „ „ 25/	3/6	1835 Fine mixed, from all colours	21/
1832 Fine mixed roses, etc.....	21/	1836 Splendid mixed, from all colours ...	25/
1833 Splendid mixed „ „ „ 25/	3/6	1837 Un-named Seedlings of the highest type, which will produce varieties of great excellence ...	30/
1837 Un-named Seedlings of the highest type, which will produce varieties of great excellence ...	30/		4/6

ANTHOLYZA.

These are closely allied to the Gladiolus and form a nice variation, their long flower-spikes being very effective. The cultural treatment is the same as for the early flowering Gladiolus.

1838 Ethiopica, pale orange, 2 ft.	each 0 6	1841 Cardinals, scarlet, 2 ft.	each 0 6
1839 Aurantia, orange, 2 ft. „	„ 0 6	1842 Caroline, orange, 2 ft.	„ 0 6
1840 Bicolor, scarlet and yellow, 2 ft.	„ 0 6	1843 Coccinea, orange-scarlet, 2 ft.	„ 0 6

[Barr and Sugden,

WATSONIA.

These fine ornamental bulbs require the same cultural treatment as the early flowering Gladiolus. They are very decorative, and should be associated with the Gladiolus for flower border decoration.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1844 Blucher, white	0 6	1847 Fulgens, orange	0 6
1845 Coccinea, orange-crimson, dwarf	0 6	1848 Rosea, rose	0 6
1846 Duc de Berry, orange	0 6	1849 Speciosa, bronze-orange	0 6

AGAPANTHUS, THE AFRICAN LILY.

A well known and very ornamental plant for the conservatory and the terrace, and very picturesque on the margins of lakes and ponds.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1850 Umbellatus, bright blue, 3 ft., 1s., 1s. 6d. & 2 6		1853 Umbellatus maximus, blue, 3 ft.	2 6
1851 " albus, pure white, 3 ft. 1s. & 1 6		1854 " minor, blue	1 6
1852 " fol. variegatis, 2 ft., 1s. 6d. & 2 6		1855 " Mooreanus (rare)	2 6

ALSTRÆMERIA.

It would hardly be possible to find a more ornamental plant than *A. aurea*, or a flower more useful to cut for vases. Plant on a well drained soil at a depth of 6 to 9 inches.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1856 Aurea, yellow, shading to orange, most beautifully spotted, 3 ft. 4s. per doz.	0 6	1859 Pittacina, crimson, spotted, 3 ft. 4s. per doz.	0 6
1857 Peregrina rosea	1 0	1860 Chilensis varieties, 2 ft. 3s. 6d. per doz.	0 4
1858 " alba	1 6	1861 Mixed varieties	per doz. 3 6

ANTHERICUM.

These are extremely decorative bardy border plants, with elegant white flowers, useful to cut for furnishing vases.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1862 Graminifolium, white, 1½ ft.	0 6	1864 Lillastrum (<i>St. Bruno's Lily</i>), white, 1½ ft.	0 6
1863 Lillago (<i>St. Bernard's Lily</i>), white, 1½ ft.	0 9	1865 " major, white	1 6

MONTBRETIA.

These fine hardy Autumn flowering bulbs have beautiful small Gladiolus-like flowers.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1866 Pottsi, rich crimson, 3 ft.	1 6	1867 Pottsi rosea, rose	1 0

SPARAXIS.

Sparaxis pulcherrima is a remarkable plant. From the midst of a graceful foliage rise slender flower stems 4 to 5 feet in height, surmounted by large pendent bell-shaped flowers.

1868 Pulcherrima, the colours ranging from pink to crimson	1s. 6d. and 2 6
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TRITOMA (KNIPHOFIA).

Fine hardy plants of noble aspect. *Glaucescens* and *Grandis* are majestic in growth; *Macowanii* is a fine dwarf border plant, throwing up a profusion of orange-scarlet flower spikes throughout the Summer and Autumn.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1869 Glaucescens, rich scarlet, flowering in August, September, and October, per doz., 10s. 6d.	1s. & 1 6	1870 Grandis, bright scarlet, flowers in Oct., Nov., and Dec. per doz.	10s. 6d.; 1s. & 1 6
		1871 Macowanii, orange	1s. 6d. & 2 6

HARDY CHINESE PÆONIAS.

It would be impossible to conceive of a more decorative herbaceous border plant than the *Chinese Pæony*. It is of stately growth, with a profusion of large handsome flowers, the colours ranging from the purest white to the most intense crimson-magenta, and, like the Rose, all are more or less sweet-scented. A bed of these Pæonias, associated with Lilies and Gladiolus, and an edging of the Plantain Lilies (*Funkia glaucescens variegata*) would be matchless.

1872 Twenty varieties	25s., 30s., & 42 0	1873 Six varieties	6s., 10s. 6d., & 15 0
1874 Twelve varieties			12s., 15s., 21s., & 30s.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1875 Alba plenissima, pure white	2 6	1889 Decaisne, deep rose, scented	1 6
1876 Atrosanguinea, brilliant crimson, suffused purple	3 6	1890 Doctor Brétonneau, guard petals satin-rose, white centre	2 6
1877 Auguste van Geert, rose-pink	1 0	1891 Doctor Callot, rose-salmon	1 6
1878 Blanche, pure white	2 6	1892 Doyenne d'Enghein, rose-magenta	1 0
1879 Bossuet, intense crimson-purple, golden centre	1 0	1893 Duc de Gazes, rose, shading to purple, rose scented	1 0
1880 Buyckii, intense crimson-purple, rose scented	1 6	1894 Duchesse de Modena, guard petals rose, centre blush	1 6
1881 Carnea elegans, delicate pink changing to white	2 6	1895 Eclatante, fine rose	1 0
1882 " grandiflora, delicate rose, changing to white	2 6	1896 Etendard de Grand Homme, brilliant magenta-rose, very large, rose-scented	2 6
1883 Caroline Allain, guard petals blush, centre primrose, fragrant	1 6	1897 Eugenie Verdier, guard petals rose, centre white	2 6
1885 Charles Binder, rich magenta-rose, tipped white	1 6	1898 Faust, blush white, very large	1 6
1886 Comte de Paris	1 6	1899 Flavescens, yellowish rose	3 6
1887 Conchiflora, light salmon rose, golden centre, single	2 6	1900 Formosa, guard petals blush, centre primrose	1 0
1888 Cythere, guard petals blush, centre sulphur-white	1 6	1901 François Ortigat, rose, tinged purple, rose scented	1 6
		1902 Fulgida, deep rose	2 6
		1903 Festiva maxima, pure white	2 6

PÆONIAS—continued.	each—s. d.	each—s. d.
1904 Gloire de Patrie, pink, very large	1 6	1931 Officinale roseo pleno, rich glittering rose
1905 Humel, rose-purple	1 0	1932 ,, rubro pleno, rich crimson, very large
1906 ,, carnea, bluish	1 6	1933 Paul Rubourg, deep salmon-rose
1907 Insignie, rose-carmine	2 6	1934 Plenissima euperba, fine rose
1908 Josephine Parmentier, rose, tinged purple, rose scented	2 6	1935 Pottell, rich magenta-crimson, golden centre
1909 Isabelle Karlitzky, guard petals rose, centre creamy white	2 6	1936 Prince Antoine d'Arenberg, rose-lilac ..
1910 La Sublime, rose, shading to lilac	1 0	1937 ,, Charles, guard petals rose-purple, centre chamois, tinged purple ...
1911 L'Espérance, rose	2 6	1938 ,, Prosper, rich purple-magenta, golden centre
1912 Louise van Houtte, purple-crimson	2 6	1939 Pulcherrima, guard petals bluish, centre white, rose scented
1913 Lucree d'Estrée, bluish	2 6	1940 Purpurea, purple-crimson
1914 Lucree, guard petals peach, centre white, fragrant	1 6	1941 Reine des Rœes, guard petals deep rose, centre chamois-rose
1915 Madame Benard, bright rose	2 6	1942 Reine Victoria, delicate bluish
1916 ,, Calot, rose-purple, golden centre	1 6	1943 Rosamond, bright rose, very large
1917 ,, Guerin, rose-carmine	2 6	1944 Rosea maxima, rose-carmine
1918 ,, Lemoine, deep crimson	2 6	1945 ,, quintal, fine rose
1919 ,, Vilmorin, guard petals bluish, centre white	2 6	1946 ,, superba, fine bluish rose
1920 ,, Lebon, rich purple-rose, rose scented	2 6	1947 Rubra Triumphant, vivid crimson
1921 Magnifica, pink, changing to bluish, very large	2 6	1948 Souvenir d'Auguste Mielles, rich glittering purple
1922 Marcehal Villant, red-violet-purple ..	2 6	1949 ,, de Gasper Calot, bright rose, shaded purple, and margined pink
1923 Marginata, guard petals rose-pink, centre salmon, fragrant	2 6	1950 ,, de l'Exposition Universelle, fine rose-purple
1924 Marquise de Lory, pure white	2 6	1951 Sulphurea, salmon colour
1925 Monseigneur Boquill, salmon-rose	2 6	1952 Tenuifolia, crimson, very dwarf, and elegant
1926 ,, Rouseelon, white, tinged rose ..	2 6	1953 ,, fl. pl., double crimson, dwarf, and elegant
1927 ,, de Villeneuve, rich purple-rose, very large	2 6	1954 Versicolor, rose-lilac
1928 Ne plus ultra	1 6	1955 Whitteji, major, pure white, golden centre, single, fragrant
1929 Officinale albo pleno, white, early bloomer	1 6	
1930 ,, anemoneflora pleno, rich purple-crimson	1 0	

HELLEBORUS OR CHRISTMAS AND LENTEN ROSES.

In our English gardens hardy plants are now fostered in permanent flower borders, and amongst them an honourable place has been given to the decorative varieties of the Christmas and Lenten Roses, as representing Winter and Spring flowers. There is much variety in the family, and, from the dividing lines between the species being somewhat obscure, much confusion has arisen in the nomenclature. Mr. Baker, ever ready to assist the horticulturist, prepared an admirable monograph of the genus, which appeared in *The Gardener's Chronicle*, 1877. The monograph we thus epitomise, as it may interest those who have not seen the original:—

The genus *Helleborus* is represented by six species or heads of families, viz.:—*H. vesicarius*, of Mount Cassius, near Antioch, a plant not yet introduced into cultivation; *H. fetidus* and *H. lividus*, both of these handsome ornamental foliage plants; *H. niger*, the much prized Christmas Rose, with its geographical varieties, *minor*, *major*, *intermedius*, *giganteus*, and *maximus*; *H. viridis* and *H. orientalis*, these are the Lenten Roses, and have many geographical varieties. The *Viridis* section is distinguished by its deciduous foliage which reappears early in Spring, associated with flowers which range from green to dove-purple. Three of these are illustrated in the coloured plate which accompanied *The Garden* of 19th July, 1879. The geographical varieties of the type *Viridis* are *Dumetorum*, *Laxus*, *Bocconi*, *Cyclophyllus*, *Graveolens*, *Intermedius*, *Cupreus*, *Purpureascens*, and a charming dove-purple coloured species, *Torquatus*. The *Orientalis* group has the leaves coriaceous and persistent, with a polished green surface, and the segments generally conspicuously toothed; the flowers are usually large, the sepals frequently imbricated and assuming a bell-shaped form, surmounted on stems two or three times forked, thus forming a showy branched panicle of flowers, which range in colour from the richest crimson to white; six of these are illustrated in the coloured plate which accompanied *The Garden* of 19th July, 1879. The geographical varieties of the type *Orientalis* are *Antiquorum*, *Guttatus*, *Olympicus*, *Pallidus*, *Caucasicus*, *Olorus*, *Atrorubens*, *Colchicus*, and *Abchasicus*.

From these *Orientalis* varieties have originated many beautiful sorts in England and on the Continent. Our friends on the Continent made their crosses systematically, and have, consequently, secured excellent results; while the new kinds which have been raised in England are apparently the result of accidental seeding. The late Mr. Sauer, of the Berlin Botanic Gardens, has made the most successful crosses of which there is any record, and this work has been fully described by Professor Koch. Mr. Frank Miles and other English amateurs who are engaged in hybridizing the *Helleborus* would act wisely by acquainting themselves with what Mr. Sauer did, and how he did it.

The garden varieties of the *Orientalis* section of Lenten Roses which we have catalogued are important additions, and will be found attractive and highly decorative in the flower garden, or cultivated in pots for greenhouse decoration. The varieties figured in the coloured plate issued by *The Garden*, 19th July, 1879, may be taken as a sample of those described in our catalogue. We have secured a supply of these coloured plates, representing nine species and varieties of the Spring flowering Lenten Roses, and those of our customers who have not seen the plate, and intend purchasing these plants, can have it forwarded free of cost on application.

Mr. Moore, Curator of the Chelsea Botanic Gardens, has been studying the *Helleborus* family in conjunction with Mr. Barr during the past three seasons, and has issued with *The Florist and Pomologist*, a coloured plate of new varieties, which we trust will be followed shortly by a popular monograph, from living specimens, which will more accurately define and describe the species than has hitherto been attempted. In *The Gardener's Chronicle* of 1879, Mr. Moore gave descriptions of thirty-five species and varieties of *Helleborus* then in flower at our grounds; and in April of the present year he contributed to *The Gardener's Chronicle* a paper on New *Helleborus*. In *The Garden*, 1878, there is a monograph, accompanied by a plate of *Helleborus maximus*. It will, therefore, be seen that this family has received considerable attention from the Horticultural press. In Germany the Botanists have been working upon this family for many years, but not with the same happy results we are attaining in England towards dissipating the chaos which surrounds the nomenclature of the Christmas and Lenten Roses.

[Barr and Sugden,

HELLEBORUS—continued.

The beautiful Coloured Plate of Lenten Roses, which appeared in *The Garden*, may be had free by intending Purchasers. In *The Florist and Pomologist* of April, 1881, appeared a Coloured Plate of five new Lenten Roses.

1956	6	Lenten Roses in 6 vars.....	10/6, 15/ & 21 0	1959	25	Lenten Roses in 25 vars.....	42/ 50/ & 63 0
1957	12	" " in 12 vars.....	21/ 30/ & 42 0	1960	6	Christmas Rosess in 6 vars.,	7/6, 10/6 & 15 0
1958	18	" " in 18 vars.....	21/ 30/ & 42 0	1961	12	" " in 6 vars.,	15/ 21/ & 30 0

THE CHRISTMAS ROSE (HELLEBORUS NIGER).

1962	Niger, white, per dozen, 9s., 15s., 21s., and 25s.	1s., 1s. 6d. & 2 6
1963	" " extra sized clumps	3s. 6d. & 5 6
1964	" " giganteus. <i>The specimen of this plant seen by Mr. Barr in the spring looked like a green-stemmed variety of Maximus</i>	2 6
1965	" " Intermedius, pure white; <i>this variety is the most erect-flowering of the Niger Section</i> , 2s. 6d. & 3 6	3 6
1966	" " maximus (the giant-flowered Christmas Rose), white	1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., & 3 6
1967	" " major (the large-flowered Christmas Rose), white	1s. & 1 6
1968	" " minor (the small early-flowered Christmas Rose), white	1s. 6d. & 2 6
1969	" " fol. variegatis, a plant full of character.....	3 6

THE LENTEN ROSE (HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS).

1970	Antiquorum, white, sepals closely imbricated, flowers large and bell shaped	2 6
1971	" " speciosus, white, sepals closely imbricated and spotted	3 6
1972	" " Olban Otto, white, sepals closely imbricated	3 6
1973	Apotheker Bogren, rich purple-rose, flowers large and imbricated	4 6
1974	Arthur Collins, red-purple outside, inside light purple, freely spotted	5 6
1975	Atropurpureus, purple, inside tinged green, fine form	5 6
1976	Atrorubens, rose-purple, fine robust growth	1s. & 1 6
1977	Atroroseus, pale rose-purple, a variety of Atrorubens.....	1s. & 1 6
1978	Colchicus, deep plum colour, the young leaves purplish, growth robust	2 6
1979	Commerzienrath Benary, white, freely spotted crimson, sepals imbricated, and blossoms neatly cupped	3 6
1980	F. C. Heinemann, red-purple, freely covered with venose dots over the interior surface	3 6
1981	Frau Irene Heinemann, rich purple-rose, spotted carmine red, flowers very large.....	4 6
1982	Gretchen Heinemann, dark purple and rose, spotted red carmine, fine form	4 6
1983	Guttatus, light, spotted purple-crimson from the base one-third up the sepal	2 6
1984	" " Leichtlini, white, heavily spotted purple-crimson about two-thirds up the sepal	3 6
1985	" " sub-punctatus, large pure white flowers	2 6
1986	Lividescens, pale dull purple, tinged green inside, a very robust growing species	1s. & 1 6
1987	Olympicus, white, a somewhat slender growing plant	1s. & 1 6
1988	" " major, white, flower larger and habit of plant taller than Olympicus	1s. 6d. & 2 6
1989	" " Professor Schleleher, white, a fine variety	1 6
1990	" " Willie Schmidt, white, a very fine variety	1 6
1991	Orientalis, pale purple, flowers large, sepals beautifully imbricated, a plant of robust growth, with large foliage. <i>This is the typical plant H. Orientalis</i>	1s. & 1 6
1992	Punctatus, purple, freely spotted all over the surface	1s. & 1 6
1993	Ruberissimus, red-purple, fine form, red flower stem	4 6

THE LENTEN ROSE (HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS).

1994	Bocconi, large bright green flower.....	2 6
1995	Cupreus, dove-tinted or greyish-purple, inside rich green	3 6
1996	Dumitorum, small green flowers	2 6
1997	Graveolens, tinged brown-purple, inside green	1 0
1998	Intermedius, deep dove-purple, inside bright green	3 6
1999	Laxus, large green flower	2 6
2000	Luridus, tinged brown-purple, inside green, foliage elegantly divided	2 6
2001	Purpurascens.....	1 6
2002	Torquatus, a very fine dwarf species, with beautiful dove-coloured flowers.....	2 6
2003	Viridis (of the Thuringerwood), large whitish green flowers	1 6

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGED HELLEBORES.

2004	Fetidus, flowers green, foliage dark green and very ornamental.....	1 6
2005	Lividus (syns. argutifolius, trifolius, triphyllus, corsicus, and lilifolius), flowers bright green, foliage light rich green, very ornamental	2 6

THE LILIUM.

Our group of cut Lilies, at the Royal Horticultural Society's Flower Show, was awarded the Banksian Silver Medal.

Amongst hardy plants, the Lily is matchless in beauty, in variety of colour, and in chasteness of form. Its blooming period commences ere the spring flowers have shed their last blossoms, and a continuous unbroken succession is maintained till the autumnal frosts destroy the last flower buds of Speciosum and Auratum. In these respects the Lily is unequalled for a successional display, and of the first importance for planting in beds of Rhododendrons, Pæonias, Double Pyrethrums, and Herbaceous borders, to maintain a continuous floral display throughout the Summer and Autumn.

The yellow and red Turk's Cap rolled-up blossoms of Pyrenaicum are first in the succession; and with these the elegant Pomponium, its flowers intense crimson-scarlet, and with the graceful growth of Tenuifolium, but more robust, finer flower spike, and better constitution; the soft scarlet flowers of Carniolicum, and the noble blossoms of Monadelphum Szovitzianum impart variety and beauty; in the succession come the richly coloured flowers of Bulbiferum and the varieties of Davuricum, which in June unfold their fine umbels of erect bell-shaped blossoms, also the more dwarf Thunbergianum (elegans), with flowers ranging in colour from the softest apricot to the richest crimson. These bring up the succession to July. Then we have the bright yellow, crimson-spotted blossoms of Croceum, softened by the snow-white flowers of Candidum, and the apricot blossoms of Testaceum, followed now by the magnificent and stately Giganteum. The Martagon, with its elegant Turk's Cap blossoms, and Canadense, with its drooping bell-shaped flowers, associated with the grand Californian Lilies, and the pure white trumpet flowers of Longiflorum, the matchless blossoms of Japonicum Brownii, the refined flowers of Kramerii, and the splendid Hansoni, bring us into August. The brilliantly coloured Chalcedonicum, the beautiful Washingtonianum, and the magnificent Humboldtii, become then conspicuous; the 12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.)

LILIUM—continued.

early flowering gorgeous gold-banded Anratus have been filling the atmosphere with their perfume since July, surpassing in majesty, beauty, and variety the stateliest and most effective plants of the flower garden. Superbum, the Martagon Imperiale of Parkinson, with its beautifully leopard-spotted flowers, associated with the old favourite Tigrinum sinense, with its large spikes of rich scarlet blossoms, followed by Tigrinum Fortunei and its double form, which are closely followed by Tigrinum splendens. These again are followed by the late flowering Auratum, which continue the succession to the end of the season accompanied by Speciosum, with its flowers ranging from the purest white to the darkest crimson. Of Speciosum (erroneously though more commonly called Lancifolium), the introducer has enthusiastically described the flowers as "all rugged with rubies and garnets, and sparkling with crystal points."

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS.—The Lily in its native habitat, is found growing amongst brushwood, long grass, on the margins of plantations, or in ravines, &c., and always in soil which is sweet and well drained; so that in choosing a situation for planting these, perfect drainage should be attended to. The borders of Rhododendron and Azalea beds are found admirably suited for lily culture; they also do well amongst dwarf shrubs, or intermingled with herbaceous plants, and in the proximity of trees which give shelter from the sun's rays after mid-day. We have seen Liliun auratum alternated with Roses, in the borders of Rhododendron beds, the stems of the lilies in some cases measuring 3 to 4 inches in circumference, and attaining a height of 11 feet, surmounted with from 50 to 100 blossoms. In preparing ground for Lilies, loosen the soil to a depth of several feet to secure the requisite drainage, intermixing fresh loam, peat, and coarse sand, or leaf soil instead of peat, care being taken that the soil is as free as possible from insect life, and the compost of such a character as not to cling to the bulb. Plant the bulbs at a depth of 6 inches, and if all things are equal they need not be disturbed for years. The bog or swamp-loving Lilies, Superbum, Canadense, and the varieties of Pardalium succeed best in a moist peaty soil. Rockwork and artificial mounds are admirable for lilies, there being a choice of aspects and drainage—thus the majestic bog-loving lilies would occupy the bottom of the rockwork or mound, and the other species the positions best adapted for them.

CULTURE IN-DOORS.—The Lily when grown in pots does best in a compost of fibry loam and peat, with plenty of sand, or leaf soil and loam with sand, the top of the bulb covered at least two inches; *the pots plunged in ashes out of doors*, as recommended in the culture of the Hyacinth, and there allowed to remain till the plants spear through the ashes, or, better still, till the flower buds are formed, before removing to the conservatory, corridor, or sitting-room. While the Lily is growing, a situation should be selected where the sun's rays do not fall upon the plants after mid-day. *Lilies grown in pots should have clear liquid manure twice a week, but both the drainage of the pots and the plunging ground must be attended to, and the soil kept sweet, stagnant moisture being injurious.* Superbum, Canadense, and the varieties of Pardalium, succeed best in moist sandy peat.

☞ The Lily is a matchless plant for indoor decoration. All the varieties do well under glass.

We have arranged the Lilies in accordance with Mr. Baker's classification, which is a natural grouping based on the shape of the flower; these groupings with a few exceptions, represent also the order of flowering. If purchasers will therefore select from each group, they will secure both diversity of form and succession of bloom.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS OF LILIES FROM THE FOLLOWING FOUR GROUPS.

2006	For conservatory decoration,	50 in 50 beautiful varieties	.....	£3 3s.;	£4 4s.;	£5 5s.;	£7 7s.
2007	" "	25 in 25 "	.....	£1 1s.;	£1 10s.;	£2 2s.;	£3 3s.
2008	" "	12 in 12 "	.....	12s.;	18s.;	£1 5s.;	£2 2s.
2009	For Flower border decoration	50 in 50 beautiful varieties	.....	£3 3s.;	£4 4s.;	£5 5s.;	£7 7s.
2010	" "	25 in 25 "	.....	£1 1s.;	£1 10s.;	£2 2s.;	£3 3s.
2011	" "	12 in 12 "	.....	7s. 6d.,	10s. 6d.,	15s.,	21s. to 42s.
2012	For Rhododendron beds	25 in 25 beautiful varieties	.....	30s.,	42s.	to 63s.	
2013	" "	12 in 12 "	.....	15s.,	21s.	to 42s.	

ISOLIRION GROUP.

The Lilies in this group have the flowers erect, bell-shaped. They are geographical forms of the typical Bulbiferum, the Red Lily of Europe and Japan; Bulbiferum proper, and its sub-species, Croceum and Davuricum, European; Thunbergianum, Japanese. They are perfectly hardy, and do well in any ordinary garden soil well drained and of a light loamy character. The erroneous specific names, Atrouanguineum and Umbellatum we have omitted. Atrouanguineum is a variety of Thunbergianum, and Umbellatum is the name of a variety of Bulbiferum. The varieties in this group flower out of doors from the latter end of May to well nigh the end of July. When grown indoors they flower earlier.

2014	Bulbiferum, crimson shading to orange, and spotted, bulblets in the leaf-axils, 2 ft.	.....per doz.,	5/6	0	6
2015	" umbellatum, crimson-scarlet, shading to yellow, freely spotted, 2½ ft.	.....	7/6	0	9
2016	Concolor, fiery scarlet, 1 ft.	.....	2	6	6
2017	" Coridion, bright yellow, 1 ft.	.....	2	6	6
2018	Croceum, light orange, freely spotted with black, 3 ft.	.....per doz.,	3/6	0	4
2019	" splendens, rich clear beautiful yellow, freely spotted, 2½ ft.	.....	5/6	0	6
2020	Davuricum (Spectabile of Sweet), red, shading to yellow, freely spotted, 2 ft.	.....	1	6	6
2021	" Don Juan, salmon-rose, shading to orange-scarlet, and spotted, 2½ ft.	.....	1	6	6
2022	" Duke of Sutherland, orange-red, shading to bright yellow, 2 ft.	.....	1	6	6
2023	" erectum, rich cerise-scarlet, shading to yellow, 2½ ft.	.....per doz.,	5/6	0	6
2024	" incomparable, intense rich crimson, freely spotted, 2 ft.	.....	5/6	0	6
2025	" multiflorum, scarlet, shading to orange, 2 ft.	.....	5/6	0	6
2026	" Rubens, crimson, shading to yellow, freely spotted, 2 ft.	.....	5/6	0	6
2027	" Sappho, scarlet, shading to orange, moderately spotted, 2 ft.	.....	5/6	0	6
2028	" fine mixed varieties	.....per 100, 30/,	4/6	0	6
2029	" choice mixed varieties	.....	40/,	5/6	0
2030	Philadelphicum Wanshairicum, bright scarlet, shading to orange, and spotted crimson black, 1 ft.	.....	3	6	6
2031	Pulchellum, brilliant scarlet.	.....	3	6	6
2032	Thunbergianum alutaceum, glowing apricot, freely spotted black, 1 ft.	.....per doz.,	7/6	0	9
2033	" Prince of Orange, clear apricot-orange, spotted black, 1 ft.	.....	1	6	6
2034	" alternans, rosy scarlet, tinged apricot, 1½ ft.	.....	1	6	6
2035	" armeniacum, soft rich glowing orange-red, 1½ ft.	.....per doz.,	7/6	0	9
2036	" atrosanguineum, rich blood-crimson, spotted black, 1½ ft.	.....per doz.,	10/6	1	0
2037	" Batemans, soft rich glowing orange-red, very handsome, 3 ft.	.....per doz.,	21/-	2	6
2038	" bicolor, apricot-orange, flamed scarlet and lilac, very beautiful, 1½ ft.	.....per doz.,	15/6	1	6
2039	" flore pleno (staminosum), blood crimson, perfectly double, 1½ ft.	.....	1	6	6
2040	" fulgens, rich crimson, stained tawny yellow, 1½ ft.	.....per doz.,	7/6	0	9
2041	" atrosanguineum, crimson stained, tawny yellow, 1½ ft.	.....per doz.,	7/6	0	9
2042	" fulgens punctatissimum, blood crimson, freely spotted black, 1½ ft.	.....	1	6	6

[Barr and Sugden,

LILIUM—continued.

			each—s. d.
2043	<i>Thunbergianum sanguineum</i> , crimson, shaded tawny yellow, flowers large, 1½ ft.	per doz.,	7/6 0 9
2044	Van Houttel, blood crimson, blotched gold, very handsome, 1½ ft.		2 6
2045	Wallacel, rich glowing orange-red, with black spots, 2½ ft.	per doz.	2/- 2 6
2046	fine mixed varieties.....	per 100,	42/-, per doz., 7/6 ...
2046½	choice mixed varieties.....	"	63/-, " 9/- ...

EULIRION GROUP.

In this Group the flowers are funnel or trumpet-shaped, horizontal or slightly drooping. Candidum, the Snow-white Lily, is European; Washingtonianum, American; Longiflorum, and the varieties of Japonicum, Japanese; Cordifolium giganteum, and Wallichianum, Indian. The Indian and Japanese Lilies of this Group are hardy, but it is advisable in winter to protect them with litter or leaves. Wallichianum, we think, should be grown under glass. Washingtonianum comes from a very high elevation, where the summer is short and hot, and the winter severe: its treatment should, therefore, be exceptional, the soil should be well drained, of a naturally dry character, and when the plants have done blooming, they should have the protection of a hand light for a few months. All the species in this group are fragrant. Cordifolium giganteum is the most noble Lily in cultivation; Japonicum Kramerii is the most refined of all Lilies; and Wallichianum is the grandest of the Longiflorum group. These Lilies commence flowering out-of-doors in July and continue into September. When cultivated for the conservatory they can be had in bloom earlier if required. Liliun candidum is now very largely forced to cut early for Covent Garden.

			each—s. d.
2047	<i>Candidum</i> , snow-white, 4 ft.	per 100, 21/, per doz.,	3/6 0 4
2048	flöre pleno, white, 4 ft.	"	7/6 0 9
2049	flöre purpureo-striato, white, tinged purple, 4 ft.	"	7/6 0 9
2050	foliis aureo-maculatis, leaves gold-blotched		1 6
2051	" aureo-maculatis, selected, beautifully gold-blotched leaves		3 6
2052	" aureo-marginatis, leaves elegantly gold-margined		5 6
2053	" argenteo-marginatis, leaves elegantly margined silvery white		5 6
2054	speciosum, small snow-white flowers, 4 ft.	per doz.,	5/6 0 6
2055	<i>Cordifolium giganteum</i> , white, the most majestic of Lilies, 6 to 10 ft.	5/6, 7/6, 10/6 &	15 0 6
2056	<i>Japonicum Browni</i> , white, exterior tinged brown, a magnificent species, 2 ft.	3/6 &	5 6
2057	Kramerii, white to rose-pink, 2 ft.	2/6, 3/6 &	5 6
2058	<i>Longiflorum</i> , pure white, 1½ ft.	per 100 21/, per doz.,	3/6 0 4
2059	eximium (Wilsoni), pure white, very long flowers, 2 ft.		2 6
2060	Liu Kiu, pure white, 1½ ft.		1 6
2061	Takesima (true), pure white, very large flowers, 2 ft.		1 0
2062	<i>Wallichianum</i> . The flowers of this magnificent Lily are 9 to 12 inches long, of great substance, and deliciously fragrant	each 5/6, 7/6, &	10 6
2063	<i>Washingtonianum</i> , white, shading to lilac, handsome, 3 ft.	5/6, 7/6, &	10 6
2064	" purpureum, white, shading to purple, and freely spotted, 3 ft.	5/6, 7/6, &	10 6

MARTAGON GROUP.

The varieties comprising this Group are the Turk's-Cap Lilies; the divisions of the perianth are rolled back, so that the flower resembles a turban, except in the case of Canadense, which is somewhat bell-shaped. Martagon, Monadelphum, Pomponium, and Pyrenaicum are European; Chalecedonicum from Asia; Testaceum, supposed to be a hybrid. The bog, or swamp loving Lilies of America, Superbum, Canadense, and Pardalinum, attain a gigantic height planted in beds of moist peat. They are admirably adapted for growing among Rhododendrons and Azaleas in moist situations, and by the side of brooks, ponds, rivulets, &c. Mr. Roehl informs us he has frequently collected roots of Pardalinum from a water-course. Humboldt, the grandest of the Californian Lilies, is found at a high elevation, and therefore should be planted in the drier part of the Rhododendron bed. Pomponium and Pyrenaicum commence flowering out of doors in May. The varieties in this Group yield a succession of flowers till well nigh September. Cultivated in the conservatory, they all bloom earlier.

			each—s. d.
2065	<i>Canadense</i> , mixed, fine varieties for Rhododendron beds, 3 ft.	per doz.	15/- 1 6
2066	flavum, yellow, spotted crimson, 3 ft.		2 6
2067	rubrum, red, spotted, 3 ft.		3 6
2068	<i>Carniolicum</i> , orange, passing to scarlet, 3 ft.		1 6
2069	<i>Chalecedonicum</i> , intense deep scarlet, 3 ft.	per doz.	15/- 1 6
2070	<i>Columbianum</i> (true) (Parviflorum), yellow, a miniature form of Humboldtii, 1½ ft.	3/6, 5/6, &	7 6
2071	Hansonii, bright golden yellow, freely spotted crimson, rare and beautiful, 3 ft.		10 6
2072	Humboldtii, rich golden yellow, freely spotted crimson, flowers of great substance, 5 ft.	5/6 &	7 6
2073	Leichtlini, golden yellow, spotted crimson, 3 ft.		7 6
2074	Martagon, purple, 4 ft.	per doz.	5/6 0 6
2075	album, pure white, a very handsome scarce Lily, 4 ft.	3/6 &	5 6
2076	Dalmaticum, rich glossy crimson-purple, a magnificent species, 4 ft.	3/6 &	5 6
2077	flöre pleno, purple, very double, 4 ft.		1 6
2078	<i>Monadelphum</i> (Loddigesianum) (true), rich yellow, spotted black, 3 ft.		5 6
2079	Svoztzianum (Colchicum), fine citron-yellow, spotted black, 3 ft.	2/6 &	3 6
2080	<i>Pardalinum</i> scarlet, shading to rich yellow, freely spotted purple-brown, 5 to 6 ft.	3/6 &	5 6
2081	californicum, intense crimson, shading to orange, and spotted, 3 ft.	3/6 &	5 6
2082	var. Bourgei, crimson-scarlet, shading to yellow, spotted crimson foliage, with narrow regular whorls, and flowers the largest of the section, 5 ft.	3/6 &	5 6
2083	var. Michauxi, crimson-scarlet, shading to yellow, spotted purple-brown, 4 to 5 ft.	3/6 &	5 6
2084	Pallidifolium, rose-scarlet, shading to orange, and spotted	3/6 &	5 6
2085	<i>Pomponium</i> , bright crimson-scarlet, an elegant species resembling Tenuifolium, but more robust, 2 ft.	per doz.	15/- 1 6
2086	<i>Pyrenaicum flavum</i> , yellow, spotted black, 3 ft.	"	7/6 0 9
2087	rubrum, orange-red, 3 ft.	"	10/6 1 0
2088	<i>Superbum</i> , varying in shade from orange to crimson, spotted rich brown, 4 to 7 ft.	"	10/6 1 0
2089	<i>Testaceum</i> , syn. excelsum, delicate apricot, delightfully fragrant, 4 ft.; per doz.	10/6 & 15/6; each 1/8	1 6
2090	<i>Tenuifolium</i> , rich scarlet, 2 ft.	2/6 to	3 6

ARCHELIRION GROUP.

The flowers are open and reflexed, horizontal or slightly drooping. The introducer of Speciosum, in his description remarks, "If there is anything not human which is magnificent in beauty, it is Liliun Speciosum." Auratum has been called the Queen of Lilies; and we think that Tigrinum may fairly be termed the Prince of Lilies. The varieties in this group flower from July to the end of September.

12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]

BEGONIA—*continued.* each—s. d.
 2135 6 in 6 beautiful varieties, 7/6, 10/6, 15/18/-, & 21/-.
 2136 12 in 12 beautiful varieties, 15/-, 21/-, 30/-, 42/-, & 63/-.
 2137 choice mixed varieties per doz. 10/6 to 15/—
 §BELLEVALIA, curious and interesting.
 2138 spicata, white and chocolate, 1 ft. 0 6
 §BLOOMERIA, a fine hardy bulb, producing its flowers in large umbels.
 2139 aurea, golden yellow 1 0
 §BOBARTIA, a charming hardy bulb for light soils and rockwork.
 2140 aurantiaca, salmon-rose, 1 ft., p. doz. 2/6 0 3
 †BOUSSINGAULTIA, an elegant climbing plant for hanging baskets, vases, and rockwork.
 2141 baselloides, fragrant white flowers 0 9
 §BRAVOA. The beautiful twin flowers of this plant are produced on long elegant racemes.
 2142 geminiflora, rich cerise-scarlet, 1½ ft. ... 0 6
 CALADIUM. This genus is the most picturesque and beautiful of foliage plants.
 ¶2143 12 in 12 beautiful named varieties, 21s., 30s., and 42s.
 ¶2144 6 in 6 beautiful named varieties, 12s., 15s., and 21s.
 ||CALLA. C. Æthiopica is the Lily of the Nile. Albo-maculata has beautifully spotted foliage.
 2145 Æthiopica, large white flowers, gd., 1s. & 2146 albo-maculata, foliage spotted white 1 0
 2147 llistata, yellow, black centre 1 6
 2148 melanoleuca, primrose, black centre 1 6
 §CALLIPRORA, a fine hardy plant flowering in large umbels and for a long time decorative.
 2149 flava, yellow, striped brown, 1 ft. 0 6
 §CALOCHORTUS. These Californian gems, combining extreme beauty with some of the most extraordinary characteristics to be found in flowers; are perfectly hardy, and should be planted in light sandy soil and a dry sunny situation.
 2150 alba, white, 1 0
 2151 elegans, blue, deepening into rich purple 1 6
 2152 luteus, golden yellow, with purple blotches 1 6
 2153 magenta, rich magenta 1 6
 2154 splendens, purple-rose, blotched crimson 1 6
 2155 venustus, pure white and crimson 1 6
 §CALYSTEGIA, the perennial climbing Convolvulus is very effective for trellises, pillars, and flower cones.
 2156 gigantea, white, very large 1 0
 2157 inflata, pink, very large 1 0
 2158 pubescens flore-pleno, double-blush 0 6
 †CANNA, exceedingly effective foliage plants, easily produced from seed. Seed, 1s. and 2s. 6d. per packet.
 2159 fine varieties, in roots, 9s., 12s., 15s., and 18s. per doz.
 ||CHLIDANTHUS, an elegant plant, with very fragrant flowers.
 2160 fragrans, fine yellow, 1 ft. ...per doz., 5/6 0 6
 †COMMELINA, the intense blue and pure white flowers of these continue from early summer till cut off by frost.
 2161 coelestis, bright blue, 1½ ft., per doz. 2/6 0 4
 2162 „ alba, white, 1½ ft. „ 2/6 0 4
 §CORYDALIS (Fumitory). Elegant plants for flower borders and rock-work. Eximia and Nobilis are fine pot plants.
 2163 bulbosa, redper dozen, 3s. 6d. 0 4
 2164 cava albiflora, white 0 9
 2165 eximia, bright red, graceful, per doz., 5/6 0 9
 2166 nobilis, yellow 1 0
 *CROCOSMIA (Tritonia). Few September flowers are more graceful and attractive in bouquets.
 2167 aurea, golden yellow, per dozen, 2s. 6d. 0 3
 §CYCLOBOTHA. These beautiful Californian plants are as remarkable for their singularly shaped flowers as they are valuable for their highly decorative character. Culture same as Calochortus.
 2168 alba, pure white, 1 ft. 1 0
 2169 coerulca, pale blue and white, 1 ft. 1 6
 2170 pulchella, golden yellow, 1 ft. 2 6
 12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]

CYCLOBOTHA—*continued.* each—s. d.
 2171 lutea, golden yellow, 1 ft. 0 9
 2172 rubra, red 1 6
 §CYPELLA, an elegant hardy bulb with beautiful orange tiger-spotted flowers.
 2173 Herberti, orange, beautifully spotted, 1 ft. 0 3
 †DAHLIA, dry roots ready from November.
 2174 show varieties, per doz. 9s., 12s., and 18s.
 2175 fancy ditto, ...per doz. 9s., 12s., and 18s.
 2176 dwarf ditto, ...per doz. 9s., 12s., and 18s.
 2177 pompon ditto, per doz. 9s., 12s., and 18s.
 2178 cervantesi, single, yellow 1 0
 2179 gracilis, ditto, orange scarlet 1 0
 2180 Imperialis, white, a fine conservatory plant, single 1 6
 2181 Juarezii, single, scarlet, 1 0
 2182 Maximiliana, single, orange 1 0
 2183 Mexicana, single, yellow and orange ... 1 0
 2184 Viridiflora, single, green 1 0
 §DODECATHEON (American Cowslip, or Shooting Star). These remarkably neat border plants produce their beautiful Cyclamen-like flowers in May and June; the plants do best in a moist peaty soil and shady situation
 2185 integriflorum, deep crimson, 1 ft. 1 6
 2186 Jeffreyanum, rose-purple, 1½ ft. 2 6
 2187 Meadia, lilac, 1 ft. 0 6
 2188 „ album, white, 1 ft. 0 9
 2189 „ elegans, rose and lilac, 1 ft. 1 0
 §EREMURUS, a magnificent hardy plant, from Central Asia.
 2190 robustuseach 3/6, 5/6 & 7 6
 ¶EUGHARIS. The beautiful snow-white flowers are deliciously fragrant, and prized for bouquets and for ladies' hair and dresses.
 2191 Amazonica, pots of established roots, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10 6
 §EUCOMIS, ornamental border plants, with long spikes of fragrant wax-like starry flowers.
 2192 punctata, white, 2 ft. 1 0
 2193 regia, white, 1½ ft. 1 0
 *FREESIA. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the value of this new family; the flowers resemble miniature Gladiolus, and with a fragrance so sweet and agreeable as to be matchless; a cut spike of Refracta alba remained in water in our warehouse from 2 to 3 weeks, emitting during the time a delicious perfume.
 2194 Leichtlini, creamy white per doz. 5s. 6d. 0 6
 2195 Refracta alba, pure white „ 10s. 6d. 1 0
 §GERANIUM. The species quoted is an admirable plant for rockwork.
 2196 tuberosum, purpleper doz. 3s. 6d. 0 4
 ¶GESNERA. These cannot be too highly recommended for beauty of flower and foliage.
 2197 12 in 12 var., 21s. and 30s., each 2/6 and 3 6
 2198 6 in 6 var., 12s. and 15s.
 ¶GLOXINIA, flowers of unrivalled beauty.
 2199 12 in 12 var., 18s., 24s., and 30s.
 2200 6 in 6 var., 10s. 6d., 12s., and 15s.
 2201 In varieties1s. 6d. and 2 6
 *HABRANTHUS, closely allied to the Amaryllis, flowers in clusters, and very handsome.
 2202 Andersoni, gold and brown, 1 ft. 0 9
 2203 pratensis, scarlet, 2 ft. 1 6
 2204 Rosea, rose, 1 ft. 1 6
 ||HEDYCHNUM. The garland-flower.
 2205 coronarium, yellow, 5 ft. ... 1 6
 2206 Gardncrnanum, yellow, fragrant, 5 ft. 1 6
 2207 Pallidum 1 6
 †HYPOXIS. A charming plant, with neat golden star-shaped blossoms.
 2208 villosa, fine yellow, ¾ ft. 1 0
 ||IMATOPHYLLUM. A magnificent plant, with large bunches of scarlet blossoms.
 2209 miniatum, orange-scarlet, 2 ft., each 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.
 †ISMENE. Picturesque, beautiful, and fragrant.
 2210 calathina, pure white, 2 ft. 1 0
 2211 undulata, white, 1 ft. 0 6
 †IXIOLIRION. A beautiful new bulbous plant from Asia Minor. A coloured plate appeared in *The Garden*, of July, 1880, from

IXIOLIRION—continued.		each—s. d.	OXALIS—continued.		each—s. d.
	a specimen flowered in our Experimental Grounds.		2232	lasiandra, 1 ft., per doz., 2s.	0 3
2212	Pallasi, rich purple, 1½ ft. per doz. 15s.	1 6	2233	rubella, crimson, ½ ft., per doz., 2s.	0 3
||LACHENALIA. The flowers of these are picturesque and beautiful. The foliage in most varieties elegantly spotted. Cultivated in pots, or hanging baskets, they are very effective.			2234	mixed, per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d.	0 3
2213	Nelsoni, beautiful rich yellow, fine constitution and free flowering, (ncw).....	5 6	†PANCRATIUM. Few plants in the conservatory are more decorative and fragrant.		
2214	luteola, yellow and green, foliage beautifully variegated .....per doz. 2s. 6d.	0 4	2235	Illyricum, white, 1½ ft.	1 6
2215	pendula, bright red .....per doz., 7s. 6d.	0 9	2236	maritimum, white, 1½ ft.	1 0
2216	quadricolor, true crimson and yellow ...	1 6	§PARDANTHUS. The leopard-spotted flower.		
2217	superba, yellow, tipped scarlet	0 9	2237	Chinensis, orange, spotted crimson, 2 ft.	1 0
2218	tricolor, yellow and crimson per doz., 5/6	0 6	§RHODEA, fine ornamental plants in rockwork.		
||MEDEOLA, an elegant plant in hanging baskets and for epergnes. The bright green graceful foliage is useful for table decoration.			2238	Japonica	1 6
2219	asparagoides, white	1 0	2239	„ variegata	2 6
*MODIOLA, an elegant hardy plant, profusely covered with rich magenta-purple flowers.			†SALVIA, charming summer and autumn flowering border plants.		
2220	geranioides, rich magenta-purple, ½ ft. ...	1 0	2240	patens, rich deep blue, 3 ft.	1 6
†OPHIPOGON, or Japan Hyacinth. This is a model plant with slender grassy tufts of foliage and picturesque spikes of flowers.			2241	„ alba, pure white, 3 ft.	2 6
2221	Jaburan, 1 ft.	1 0	§SANGUINARIA, a pretty spring flowering plant, for moist peaty soil, and shady places.		
2222	„ fol. argenteis, 1 ft.	1 6	2242	Canadensis, snow-white ½ ft., per doz., 5s. 6d.	0 6
2223	Japonicus, grassy foliage, 1 ft.	1 0	§SAXIFRAGA. The variety quoted is valuable for spring decoration.		
2224	spicatus, lavender-blue, 1 ft.	1 0	2243	granulata flore-pleno, double white, 1 ft., per 100, 7s. 6d., or per pot of roots.....	0 9
2225	„ aureo-variegatus, 1 ft.	1 6	†SCHIZOSTYLIS. For conservatory decoration, and as a cut flower during the autumn and winter months the value of this plant cannot be over estimated.		
2226	„ laxiflorus, 1 ft.	1 0	2244	coccinea, 1 ft., per doz., 2s. 6d.	0 3
2227	„ „ argenteo-variegatus, 1 ft.	1 6	2245	„ established several in a pot, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.	
†OXALIS. Remarkable for rich colours and pretty foliage; fine hardy plants.			§THLADIANTHA, a fine hardy climber.		
2228	Bowiei, bright crimson, flowers in large bunches, ½ ft., per doz., 2s.	0 3	2246	dubia, golden yellow.....	0 9
2229	Dieppei, rose-purple, ½ ft., per doz., 2s.	0 3	§TRICYRTIS. This is a really fine plant for in or out door culture; when grown under glass it flowers throughout the winter months, and, as a cut flower, is much prized.		
2230	floribunda, rose, ½ ft., per doz., 2s.	0 3	2247	grandiflora, white and black, 2 ft.	0 6
2231	„ alba, white, ½ ft. per doz., 2s.	0 3	2248	hirta, white and black, 2 ft.	0 6
			2249	„ nigra, black, spotted white, 2 ft.	0 6

THE GARDEN IN SPRING, OR THE SPRING FLOWER GARDEN.

LIST OF BULBS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS TO BE PLANTED OR SOWN IN AUTUMN, TO FLOWER IN SPRING.

THE BULBS are ready to send out from the 1st September to Christmas.

THE PLANTS are ready to send out from the 1st October till March.

THE SEEDS should be sown in August or September, according to locality.

Immediately the Summer flowering plants have been removed, the beds and borders should be forked up and manured, then planted as taste or fancy may suggest, with Bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, Crocus, Snowdrops, Winter aconites, Triteleias, Ranunculus, Anemones, Crown Imperials, Chionodoxa, and Scillas, and in addition to these there is a perfect galaxy of beauty to be realized from combinations of the following plants—Alyssum, Arabis, Aubrietia, Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Pansy, Polyanthus, Phlox, Pink, Viola, and Wallflower.

A few annuals which are exceedingly decorative in spring, and should be sown in August or September, *Agrostemma*, *Alyssum*, *Calandrinia*, *Campanula*, *Candytuft*, *Clarkia*, *Collinsia*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Eucharidium*, *Eutocia*, *Gilia*, *Godetia*, *Lasthenia*, *Hymenoxis*, *Leptosiphon*, *Linaria*, *Lupinus*, *Nemophila*, *Oxyura*, *Platystemon*, *Saponaria*, *Silene*, *Viscaria*, *Whitavia*, etc., each 3d. and 6d. per packet. Full particulars of these Seeds will be found in our Spring Catalogue. Amongst ornamental foliage plants for the Spring Garden we may mention *Golden Feathered Pyrethrum*, *Arabis alba* fol. variegatis, *Veronica incana*, *Aubrietia variegata*, *Cerastium tomentosum*, and the golden blotched Daisy.

Fifty plants charged at the rate per 100, a less quantity at the rate per dozen; any quantity under half-a-dozen will be charged a little higher than by the dozen.

	per 100.	per doz.
2250 <i>Adonis vernalis</i> , bright yellow, large anemone-like flowers.....	25 0	9 0
2251 <i>Anemone appennina</i> , fulgens, stellata, and nemorosa. See pp. 28, 29.		
2252 „ Double and Single Poppy. See p. 28.		
2253 <i>Antennaria candida</i> , forms a dense white carpet	25 0	9 0
2254 <i>Auricula</i> , fine border varieties in mixed colours		6 0
2255 „ choice border varieties in mixed colours		9 0
2256 „ named Alpines, very fine	per doz. 21s. & 42s.	
2257 „ named stage varieties	per doz. 42s. & 63s.	
2258 <i>Bulbocodium Vernum</i> , or <i>Spring Meadow Safran</i> . See p. 16.		
2259 <i>Chionodoxa lucillæ</i> (<i>The Glory of the Snow</i>), the most beautiful of spring flowers. See p. 17.		
2260 <i>Corydalis</i> , or <i>Fumitory</i> . See p. 41.		
2261 <i>Crocus</i> , Dutch varieties and species. See pp. 15 and 16.		
2262 <i>Crown Imperial</i> , the <i>Fritillaria imperialis</i> . See p. 30.		
2263 <i>Cyclamen</i> , Autumn, Winter, and Spring blooming. See p. 29.		
2264 <i>Daffodils</i> , the <i>Trumpet</i> , <i>Peerless</i> , <i>True</i> , and <i>Bunch-flowered Narcissus</i> . See pp. 9 to 13.		
2265 <i>Dodecatheon</i> , the <i>American Cowslip</i> or <i>Shooting Star</i> . See p. 41.		
2266 <i>Dog's Tooth Violets</i> , the <i>Erythronium Dens Canis</i> . See p. 18.		
2267 <i>Fritillarias</i> . See p. 30.		
2268 <i>Funkia</i> , the <i>Plantain Lily</i> . A fine ornamental plant. See pp. 31, 32.		
2269 <i>Gentiana acaulis</i> , intense blue, per doz., according to size, 6s., 9s., & 12s.		
2270 <i>Hepaticas</i> , the most charming plants for early spring. See p. 32.		
2271 <i>Hyacinths</i> . See p. 6.		

2272 <i>Iris pumila</i> , decorative in April. See p. 22.			
2273 <i>Iris barbata</i> , decorative in May. See pp. 22, 23, and 24.			
2274 „ <i>reticulata</i> , a charming plant. See p. 21.			
2275 <i>Leucojum</i> , the <i>Spring and Summer Snowflakes</i> . See p. 17.			
2276 <i>Lily of the Valley</i> . See p. 31.			
2277 <i>Muscari</i> , the <i>Grape, Starch, and Musk Hyacinth</i> . See pp. 30 and 31.			
2278 <i>Narcissus</i> . See pp. 9 to 13.			
2279 <i>Ornithogalum</i> , the <i>Star of Bethlehem</i> . See p. 18.			
2280 <i>Puschkinia</i> . See p. 17.			
2281 <i>Ranunculus</i> , Persian, Turkish, and new Tureo-Persian. See p. 27.			
2282 <i>Saxifraga granulata</i> fl. pl., <i>pure white double flowers, early in Spring</i>.....(per pot, 9d.)	7	6	... 1 6
2283 <i>Scilla sibirica</i> , <i>bifolia</i> , <i>amœna</i> , and <i>italica</i> . See p. 17.			
2284 <i>Scillas</i> , the <i>English and Spanish Wood Hyacinths</i> . See p. 30.			
2285 <i>Sisyrinchium grandiflorum</i> . Winter flowering. See p. 18.			
2286 <i>Snowdrops</i> , <i>Crimean and Imperati</i> . See p. 17. Figured in "The Garden," 10th March, 1877.			
2287 <i>Triteleia conspicua</i> , and <i>lilacina</i> . See p. 18.			
2288 <i>Tulips</i> . See pp. 13 to 15.			
2289 <i>Veronica incana</i> , a <i>fine dwarf silver-grey foliage plant, for beds and edgings</i>	30	0	... 4 6
2290 <i>Winter aconites</i> , the <i>Eranthis hyemalis</i> . See p. 18.			

VIOLETS, SWEET SCENTED.

These are universal favourites ; the flowers are deliciously fragrant, and may be gathered almost daily throughout the winter and spring months.

each—s. d.	each—s. d.
2291 <i>Arborea double blue</i>	0 6
2292 „ <i>double white</i>	0 6
2293 <i>Belle de Chatenay</i> (new), <i>very double</i>	0 9
2294 <i>Blandyana</i> , <i>dark purple, striped white</i> ...	0 6
2295 <i>Devoniensis</i> , <i>dark purple, large flowers</i> ...	0 6
2296 <i>King of Violets, dark indigo-blue, very large double flowers</i>	0 6
2297 <i>Marie Louise, lavender-blue, white centre</i>	0 6
2298 <i>Neapolitan, lavender-blue, lgc. dbl. flowers</i>	0 6
2299 <i>Parmaensis plena, white, striped rose</i>	0 6
2300 <i>Queen of Violets, white, shaded blush, very large and double</i>	0 6
2301 <i>Rubra plena, pale red, double</i>	0 6
2302 <i>Rubra simplex, red, single</i>	0 6
2303 <i>Russian, double blue</i>	0 6
2304 „ <i>single blue</i>	0 6
2305 „ <i>Superb, red-violet</i>	0 6
2306 <i>Striata obliqua, purple and white</i>	0 6
2307 <i>Suavis, pale lavender</i>	0 6
2308 <i>The Czar, dark purple, very large</i>	0 6
2309 <i>The White Czar, white, very large flowers</i>	0 9
2310 <i>Victoria Regina (new), beautiful</i>	0 9
2311 <i>White, single</i>	0 9
2312 <i>One each of the foregoing collection</i>	10 6

NEW DOUBLE-FLOWERED PYRETHRUMS.



The value of these New Double-flowered Hardy Pyrethrums can scarcely be over-estimated for flower-border decoration. In May and June they occupy the same position as that held by the Chrysanthemum in September and October, therefore the name "Spring-flowering Chrysanthemum," may not inappropriately be given to this plant. The flowers are large, elegantly formed, and vary in colour from snow-white to the most intense magenta-crimson. The habit of the plant is graceful, the foliage elegant, and the flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. The hardiness of the Double-Pyrethrum is beyond all doubt, having stood uninjured during the last three unusually severe winters. In herbaceous borders, in front of shrubs, and in situations where variety of colour is important, this plant is matchless. As a cut flower for vases and table decoration the blossoms are of the greatest value, and last in water longer than any other flower. At exhibitions in May and June the flowers are most attractive.

If encouraged to make vigorous growth during the summer months, these beautiful Double-flowered Hardy Pyrethrums will again flower in Autumn almost as freely as they did in May and June.

Our annual exhibitions of these flowers, at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, and at King Street, always attract considerable attention.

OUR OWN SELECTION.

2313 12 in 12 fine varieties	9/-, very fine, 12/-, extra fine, 15/-, & 18 0
2314 25 in 25 „ „	21/-, „ „ 25/-, „ „ 30 0
2315 40 in 40 „ „	30/-, „ „ 42/-, „ „ 50 0

Purchasers can make their own selections at the rate of 1s. each, except where a special price is given.

2316 Selections for extensive planting .. per 100, 60/-, 70/-, 80/-, 90/-, & 100/-.

2317 <i>Achille, purple, tinged with rose</i>	2328 <i>Coquetrie, rose-lilac, 1/6</i>
2318 <i>Amethyst, amethyst, petals tipped with white, 1/6</i>	2329 <i>Delicatium, white</i>
2319 <i>Bonamy, white, centre petals yellow</i>	2330 <i>Diana, purple-rose, tipped yellow</i>
2320 <i>Boule de Neige, snow white</i>	2331 <i>Dr. Livingstone, blush</i>
2321 <i>Bouquet Rose, rose</i>	2332 <i>Duchess of Edinburgh, mauve</i>
2322 <i>Brilliant, rich rosy purple, 1/6</i>	2333 <i>Emile Lemoine, crimson-purple, tipped with golden-yellow, 1/6</i>
2323 <i>Candidum plenum, pure white</i>	2334 <i>Eximium, rose-lilac</i>
2324 <i>Captain Nares, rose-crimson</i>	2335 <i>Fulgens plenissimum, purple-carmine</i>
2325 <i>Carminiatum plenum, crimson-carmine</i>	2336 <i>Galathee, deep rose, shading to carmine</i>
2326 <i>Charles Baltet, rose-carmine, yellow centre</i>	2337 <i>Gloire de Stalle, glowing purple-carmine, 1/6</i>
2327 <i>Cleopatra, yellow, tipped white</i>	

PYRETHRUMS—continued.

- 2338 Gustave Heltz, *rosy red*
- 2339 Haage et Schmidt, *rose-pink, centre blush*
- 2340 Hermann Stenger, *deep rose-lilac*
- 2341 Imbricatum plenum, *rich purple-carmine*
- 2342 Iturbide, *purple-carmine, 1/6*
- 2343 Iveryanum, *rosy carmine*
- 2344 I. N. Twrdy, *amaranth, tipped with golden-yellow*
- 2345 La Belle Blonde, *pure white*
- 2346 La Vestale, *white, slightly tinged with rose*
- 2347 Lady Blanche, *delicate blush*
- 2348 Le Dante, *carmine-rose, golden centre*
- 2349 Lischen, *lilac-rose, orange centre*
- 2350 Luteum plenum, *salmon-rose*
- 2351 Madame Billiard, *white, tinged with rose*
- 2352 Madame Galli Marie, *blush, buff centre*
- 2353 Madame Munier, *blush-pink*
- 2354 Madlle. Patti, *carmine-rose, 1/6*
- 2355 Marchioness of Lorne, *purple, golden centre*
- 2356 Michael Buckner, *rich glowing crimson, 1/6*
- 2357 Minerva, *rose-pink*
- 2358 Miss Plink, *purple-crimson*
- 2359 Modèle, *purple-crimson, anemone-flowered*
- 2360 Mons. Barral, *magenta-crimson*
- 2361 Mont Blanc, *white*
- 2362 Multiflorum, *carmine-magenta*
- 2363 Nemesis, *lilac-carmine*
- 2364 Ne Plus Ultra, *delicate blush white*

- 2365 Neptune, *rose-lilac, yellow centre*
- 2366 Niveum plenum, *pure white*
- 2367 Paul Journu, *rose, shading to lilac*
- 2368 Peau Rouge, *rich rose-crimson*
- 2369 Penelope, *French white, yellow centre, 1/6*
- 2370 Perfectum, *rose-lilac, 1/6*
- 2371 Placida, *blush, 1/6*
- 2372 Prince Teck, *brilliant purple-crimson*
- 2373 Prince of Wales, *magenta-crimson, 1/6*
- 2374 Princess Charlotte, *rose, shading to carmine*
- 2375 Spectable de Metternich, *pure white, 1/6*
- 2376 Progress, *rich purple-magenta*
- 2377 Rembrandt, *purple, shading to lilac*
- 2378 Rev. J. Dix, *carmine, shading to rose*
- 2379 Roseum, *carmine and white*
- 2380 Roseum magnificum, *rose, shading to purple*
- 2381 Roseum plenum, *rose, shading to carmine*
- 2382 Rubrum, *rich crimson, semi-double*
- 2383 Rubrum plenum, *rosy red*
- 2384 Solfaterre, *sulphur and white, 1/6*
- 2385 Spectable, *magenta-rose*
- 2386 Sulphureum plenum, *sulphury-white*
- 2387 Uzzel, *pink*
- 2388 Virginale, *white, orange centre*
- 2389 Vole Lactée, *white, tinged with rose*
- 2390 Wilhelm Krampfer, *rose-carmine, 1/6*

NEW SINGLE PYRETHRUMS.

2391 In Assorted Colours 9/- and 12/- per dozen.

DELPHINIUMS OR PERENNIAL LARKSPURS.

A valuable class of hardy plants, varying in height from 2 to 6 feet. The colours range from pure white, pale lavender, azure, to deep indigo blue, and some almost black, frequently with white, brown, or black centres; the flowers differ considerably in form and size; there are singles, semi-doubles, and doubles, with spikes of bloom varying from 1 to 3 feet in length.

2392 50 in 50 varieties	63/- to 84 0
2393 25 in 25 "	30/- to 42 0
2394 12 in 12 "	12/-, 18/-, and 25 0

HERBACEOUS OR PERENNIAL PHLOXES.

These grand border plants are exceedingly decorative; the flowers are finely formed, and borne in large clusters, varying in colour from the purest white to the richest purple, brilliant salmon and crimson.

2395 50 in 50 beautiful varieties.....	30/-, 40/-, 50/-, and 60 0
2396 25 in 25 "	15/-, 21/-, 25/-, and 30 0
2397 12 in 12 "	9/-, 12/-, 15/-, and 18 0

DOUBLE AND SINGLE POTENTILLAS.

A very distinct, and beautiful class of hardy perennials, with finely formed flowers; the petals are of a stout, rich velvety texture, varying in colour from brilliant crimson and maroon to rich orange and bright yellow. The flowers in some varieties are striped, spotted, margined, or marbled.

2398 20 in 20 varieties	30/- 42/- and 50 0
2399 12 in 12 "	12/- 15/- 21/- and 30 0

EARLY FLOWERING BEDDING VARIETIES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

2400 12 in 12 varieties	9 0	2402 25 in 25 varieties	21 0
2401 18 in 18 "	15 0	2403 30 in 30 "	30 0

AUTUMN FLOWERING CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

2404 Assorted Plants in pots for this present Autumn flowering, per dozen, 18s., 24s., and 30s.
 2405 " Plants in pots, ready April, May, and June 6s., 9s., and 12s. per dozen.
 2406 " Cuttings in pots, ready in January, February, and March per dozen, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

MICHAELMAS DAISIES.

2407 12 in 12 varieties	9s. and 12 0	2409 25 in 25 varieties	21s. and 25 0
2408 18 in 18 "	15s. and 18 0	2410 30 in 30 "	25s. and 30 0

CAMPANULAS.

2411 12 in 12 varieties	9s. and 12 0	2413 25 in 25 varieties	21s. and 25 0
2412 18 in 18 "	15s. and 18 0	2414 30 in 30 "	25s. and 30 0

PENTSTEMONS HARDY VARIETIES.

2416 12 in 12 varieties	9s. and 12 0	2416 18 in 18 varieties	15s. and 18 0
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IVIES FOR COVERING WALLS OR FORMING EDGINGS.

2417 Assorted Green Varieties..... according to size, per dozen, 18s., 24s. and 30 0
 2418 Assorted Variegated Varieties..... according to size, per dozen, 18s., 30s. and 42 0

VIRGINIAN CREEPERS FOR COVERING WALLS AND TRELLISES.

2419 Fine Plants..... according to size, each 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3 6
 2420 Veitch's small leaved variety (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) each 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3 6

CLEMATIS.

2421 Assorted beautiful varieties for beds, trellises, or wallsper dozen, 21s., 30s. and 42 0

HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

2422 Assorted.....per dozen, 18s., 24s., 30s., and 42 0

HARDY CLIMBERS.

2423 Assorted.....per dozen, 18s., 24s., and 30 0

[Barr and Sugden,

GREENHOUSE CLIMBERS.

2424 Assorted.....per dozen, 18s., 24s., and 30 0

ROSES.

2425 Dwarf varieties, Perpetuals, Teas, Mosses, etc.per dozen, 12s., 15s., and 18 0
 2426 Standard ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ..per dozen, 21s., 25s., and 30 0
 2427 Climbing varieties, assorted ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ..per dozen, 12s., 15s., and 18 0

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

2428 Assorted Varietiesper dozen, 24s., 30s., and 42 0

PLANTS FOR SUB-ALPINE MOUNDS, ROCKWORK, AND FOR WINDOW GARDENS.

One of the most interesting features in modern gardening is the development of a Sub-Alpine effect, which is produced by throwing up mounds, and planting them with an Alpine vegetation, giving to the mounds various heights and depressions, such as are to be found in natural landscapes, choosing, when possible, a situation which admits of a perspective, and planting so as to give a semi-wild appearance, in which should be represented every tint of Alpine foliage and every variety of Alpine flower. These Alpine effects are enhanced by a liberal planting of spring flowering bulbs, such as Chionodoxa luciliae, Scilla sibirica and bifolia, Snowdrops, Crocus, dwarf Daffodils, Snowflakes, Fritillarias, Iris reticulata, Iris Persica, Sisyrinchium grandiflorum, etc., and thus made as attractive in spring as in summer.

SELECTIONS OF HARDY PLANTS FOR SUB-ALPINE MOUNDS, ROCKWORK, AND WINDOW GARDEN;

AS UNDER:—

Consisting of Saxifrages, Sempervivums, Sedums, and other dwarf-growing plants.

2429 100 in 100 species	50/- and 63 0	2432 50 in 25 species	21/- and 30 0
2430 100 in 50 ,,	40/- and 50 0	2433 25 in 25 ,,	12/6 and 15 0
2431 50 in 50 ,,	25/- and 30 0	2434 12 in 12 ,,	6/- and 9 0

HARDY ALPINE SUCCULENTS FOR GEOMETRICAL DESIGNS IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The Selections quoted, as under, are for plants in pots which are capable of being divided up.

2435 Saxifraga, in 30 to 40 varieties	per 100, 50s. ; per dozen, 6s. and	9 0
2436 Sedum (Stoncrop), in 30 varieties	per 100, 50s. ; per dozen, 6s. and	9 0
2437 Sempervivums, in 25 varieties	per 100, 50s. ; per dozen, 6s. and	9 0

FINE SORTS OF HARDY HERBACEOUS BORDER PLANTS.

2438 100 in 100 varieties.....	70s. and 84 0	2441 50 in 50 varieties	30s. and 42 0
2439 100 in 50 ,,	60s. and 70 0	2442 25 in 25 ,,	15s. and 21 0
2440 100 in 25 ,,	50s. and 60 0	2443 12 in 12 ,,	6s., 9s., and 12 0

CARNATIONS.

Few flowers are more prized than Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks, whether as border plants, to cut for bouquets, or for buttonholes. The plants offered will be ready to send out in October in pots, but, if not otherwise instructed, they will be taken out of their pots and balled up for convenience in packing.

2444 Choice Named Robust Varieties, for out-door culture, sold in pairs.....	per dozen plants, 10s. 6d. to	15 0
2445 ,, ,, Clove Scented Varieties	per dozen ,, ,, ,,	10s. 6d. to 15 0
2446 ,, ,, Tree Varieties, for greenhouse culture	per dozen plants, 18s., 24s., 30s. to	42 0

PICOTEEES.

2447 Choice Named Varieties, sold in pairs	per dozen plants, 10s. 6d. to	15 0
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PINKS.

2448 Choice Named Varieties, sold in pairs	per dozen plants, 9s. to	12 0
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A FEW SPECIALITIES

TO WHICH MESSRS. BARR AND SUGDEN DESIRE TO INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Anemone fulgens and var. Græca. Beautiful species, producing large dazzling vermilion scarlet flowers with dark centres, on strong stalks, 9 to 12 inches in height. Planted at intervals, flowers may be had out of doors from early in Spring to July. Fulgens, 21s. per 100; Fulgens Græca, p. 100 30 0

Anemone japonica alba, rosea, and rubra. Beautiful species, with trifoliolate leaves, flowers 2½ inches in diameter, white, rose, and bright purplish rose, with golden yellow centres, borne in great profusion throughout the autumn, height 2½ feet, habit neat and compact, in lines or masses in beds or mixed borders.....per doz. 7s. 6d. to 10 6

Brodiaea congesta. A fine, handsome, hardy bulbous plant which should have a place in every flower border. It is valuable as a cut flower for vases and table bouquetsper 100 7 6

Chionodoxa Luciliae (The Glory of the Snow). The blossoms intense Nemophila blue, with snow-white centre; established bulbs flower so abundant as literally to carpet the ground. It is a charming pot plant, and for Spring bedding and permanent edgings unsurpassed; we recommend it as a good associate to the Snowdrop and Spring Snowflake. Mr. Maw, in describing the circumstances under which he found the Chionodoxa luciliae, says, "At the lower level it was out of flower, but near the summit of the mountain a mass was met with in full splendour, forming one of the most sumptuous displays of floral beauty I ever beheld; a mass of blue and white resembling Nemophila insignis in colour, but more intense and brilliant." The Chionodoxa luciliae was beautifully figured in *The Garden*, July 3rd, 1880, and in 1878 the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society awarded to us a First Class Certificate for this plant

per 100 21s., 30s., 40s., and 50s. ; per dozen, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. & 7 6

Colchicum speciosum Rubrum. The largest, richest coloured and most beautiful of this family, flowering in profusion during the latter part of September and early in October; valuable for clumps and masses in borders or rockworkper dozen, 18s., each 1s. 6d. & 2 6

Hyacinthus candicans, a distinct magnificent summer flowering hardy bulb, totally distinct in appearance from the spring flowering Hyacinth, leaves 2 to 3 feet long, the upper portions recurved, the flower stems from strong bulbs attain the height of 3 to 4 feet, and bear from 20 to 25 large pendulous funnel-shaped, pure white flowers; a desirable pot plant, and very effective in masses in beds or mixed bordersper dozen, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 15 0

Iris nudicaulis , a distinct, beautiful species, with large, rich, purple flowers, feathered with white on falls, and borne in great profusion during April and May; average height of flower stems, nine inches, desirable for lines and groups in ornamental beds.....	per 100, 10s. 6d., per doz.	2 6
Iris reticulata , a distinct, charming species, the flowers brilliant purple, blotched golden yellow, very fragrant, flowers in great profusion during March and April, height six inches, very desirable pot plant, and for beds and edgings.....	per doz, 7s. 6d., each	0 9
Lapageria alba , a beautiful variety of the well known <i>L. rosea</i> , producing fine white flowers in profusion, many months in succession, a distinct and elegant plant, deserving of a place in every collection, each 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s. 42s., and		63 0
Lapageria rosea superba , a very distinct, vigorous growing variety of this fine evergreen climber, producing in great profusion extra large bell-shaped rosy crimson flowers, with light spots in the tube, and blooming many months in succession	each 7s. 6d. to	21 0
Muscari racemosum and Botryoides . Very elegant plants, well-known as the grape and starch hyacinths. The flowers beautiful purplish blue, produced in dense racemes, averaging 6 to 12 from a single bulb, during a period of about two months; most effective spring bulbs for masses and edgings, per 100, 5s. 6d., per doz.		1 0
Narcissus triandrus albus , a distinct, neat growing, elegant species; flowers white, and borne in clusters, petals large and reflexed, as in <i>Cyclamen persicum</i> ; very desirable for pot culture, in the conservatory, or for masses in the open ground	per doz.	7 6
Ornithogalum umbellatum (<i>Star of Bethlehem</i>). A fine hardy border plant, well known for its profusion of white star-shaped flowers; a fine plant for edgings	per 100	5 0
Puschkinia libanotica , a charming spring-flowering bulb, producing in profusion in March and April, neat spikes of white star-shaped flowers, with pale blue stripes.....	per doz.	10 6
Scilla campanulata Emperor . The largest and most beautiful of the Wood-Hyacinths, with broad ample foliage, flowers freely produced during April and May, on tall strong flower stems, lavender blue striped porcelain; desirable for lines, masses, and for beds or mixed borders ...	per 100, 21s., per doz	3 6
Sisyrinchium . During winter and spring it would be difficult to conceive anything more beautiful in the flower garden than the graceful bell shaped flowers of <i>S. grandiflorum</i> , purple and white, per doz.		5 6
Triteleia (Milla) uniflora conspicua , a dwarf, neat-growing hardy bulb, producing for several months large star-shaped white flowers, suffused with porcelain, very useful for spring and early summer decoration in the open ground and conservatory.....	per 100	3 6
Triteleia (Milla) uniflora lilacina , a dwarf, neat growing hardy bulb, producing for months in early spring and summer, large star-shaped lavender flowers, with violet blue stripe, very useful for spring and early summer decoration in the open ground and conservatory	per doz. 1s., per 100	5 6
Winter Aconite . The golden blossoms of the Winter Aconite rest on an emerald green cushion of leaves, and form a striking contrast to the pure white of the Snowdrop and the lovely blue of <i>Scilla sibirica</i> and <i>Chionodoxa luciliae</i> . The rich green carpet of foliage continues a long time after the flowers, so that the plant is valuable for situations where it is difficult to clothe the ground, such as under trees and in moist situations where few flowering plants thrive	per doz. 6d.; per 100, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; per 1000, 21s. to	30 0

GARDEN REQUISITES, ETC.

BOUQUET STALK WIRE , in bundles of 1 lb., finest, 2s. 6d.; second, 2s.; third 1s. 6d.; thickest, 1s.	
BOUQUET STEEL WIRE , for wiring Camellias, in bundles of 1 lb., 2s. 6d.	
BOUQUET BINDING WIRE , per reel, 1s. 3d.; silvered, per reel, 1s. 9d.	
PREPARED FLOWER GUM , for fixing the petals of Geraniums, Primulas, &c. Per bottle, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.	
WOODEN FLOWER STICKS . In bundles of 100, 12 inch, 1s. 3d.; 18 inch, 1s. 8d.; 24 inch, 2s. 6d.; 30 inch, 3s.; 36 inch, 3s. 6d.; 42 inch, 4s. 6d.; 48 inch, 6s. In bundles of 50, 8d., 10d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., Painted green, In bundles of 100, 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s., 6s., and 8s. In bundles of 50, 1s., 1s. 3d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.	
HORTICULTURAL COPPER WIRE , for suspending labels, per bundle, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.	
HORTICULTURAL METALLIC WIRE , to suspend labels, per bundle, fine, 1s. 6d.; second, 1s. 4d.; thickest, 1s. 2d.	
IMPROVED GALVANIZED VERBENA PEGS . 1000, 5s. 6d.; 500, 3s.; 250, 1s. 9d.	
CAST IRON WALL NAILS , 4d. per lb.; WOOLLEN SHREDS , 9d. per lb.	
MEDICATED GARDEN SHREDS , a substitute for woollen shreds for nailing up fruit trees and climbers; these medicated shreds are cut in convenient lengths, are durable, and possess the advantage of not harbouring insects; bundles of 100, 2 inch, 6d.; 3 inch, 8d.; 4 inch, 1s.; 5 inch, 1s. 6d.	
STRONG PRUNING GLOVES , best make, per pair, 2s.	
GENTLEMEN'S PRUNING GLOVES , per pair, 2s. 6d.	
LADIES' " " " , 1s. 9d.	
LADIES' GAUNTLET GLOVES , extra quality, per pair, 3s. 6d.	
THERMOMETERS , in polished boxwood, best quality, each 2s. 6d. In iron, best quality, each 3s. 6d.	
GARDEN WOODEN LABELS , for pots and borders, painted. In bundles of 100, 3½ inches, 8d.; 4½ inches, 10d.; 5½ inches, 1s.; 6½ inches, 1s. 3d.; 7½ inches, 1s. 6d.; 9 inches, 2s. For suspending, 3½ inches, 1s.	
YEATS' METALLIC GARDEN LABELS , for pots and borders. Per 100, No. 1, 4s.; No. 2, 3s. 6d.; No. 3, 4s.; No. 4, 3s. 6d.; No. 15, 2s. 6d. For suspending: No. 5, for nailing to walls, 3s. 6d.; No. 13, 2s. 6d.; No. 6, for suspending to roses, 2s. 6d.; No. 14, 2s.; No. 7, for hanging to standard fruit trees, 2s. 6d.	
INDELIBLE INK and 6 snitable nibs for writing on Yeats' Metallic labels, 8d. Larger bottle with 12 nibs, 1s. 3d. Without nibs the Ink is 6d. and 1s.	
THE WILLEDEN INSOLUBLE METALLIC CARD LABELS . These new labels are a great boon to those who take an interest in the nomenclature of their plants. They may be written upon with any good ordinary ink, and the writing will remain clear and distinct to whatever exposure temperature, or moisture they may be subjected. Sold in boxes of 100. Oval, for suspending: No. 1, 2½ inches, 3s. 6d.; No. 2, 2¼ inches, 3s.; No. 3, 2 inches, 2s. 6d.; No. 4, 1½ inches, 2s. Oblong, No. 5, 3½ inch, 2s. 6d.; No. 6, 2¾ inches, 2s.; No. 7, wider, 1½ inches, 2s. 6d.; No. 8, 1½ inches, 2s. In bundles of 50: No. 1, 2s.; No. 2, 1s. 9d.; No. 3, 1s. 6d.; No. 4, 1s. 3d.; No. 5, 1s. 6d.; No. 6, 1s. 3d.; No. 7, 1s. 6d.; No. 8, 1s. 3d.	
WATERPROOF TWINE to use with above, 100 ties, 1s.; thicker, 1s. 3d. 50 ties, 8d.; thicker, 9d.	

To have Dry and Warm Feet use
GISHURSTINE
As a Dubbing on the Soles and Uppers of Boots & Shoes.

From the FLORIST AND POMOLOGIST, January, 1881.

The gardening world is indebted to the originator of Gishurst Compound for a new substance, called Gishurstine, which is to be as beneficial to the health of gardeners as the former is destructive to their enemies. It is intended for the preservation of gardeners' boots, and when used will keep the feet dry, as it is repellent of water. It is to be rubbed in like dubbing, once or twice a month, or oftener for boots in constant use, will soften the leather, and has no unpleasant smell. We have tried it, and find that it does what it professes to do, that is, keeps the feet dry, and makes the boots comfortable.

*From Mr. A. F. BARRON, Royal Horticultural Society, Chiswick Gardens,
22nd January, 1881.*

At the present time I write to thank you for bringing the Gishurstine under my notice. I have tried it myself and my foreman in the garden have tried it, and found it excellent, far superior to anything we have ever used.

From Mr. T. C. WRIGHT, Lincoln's Inn, 1st January, 1881.

I am equally surprised and pleased to find that the boots I anointed liberally with Gishurstine are not only rendered by it perfectly waterproof and snowproof, but take as good a polish after as they did before anointment.

From Miss FRANCES POWER COBBE, 4th February, 1881.

To-day I travelled over swamps and morasses on Wisley Common for hours, and now I testify, that, though my boots were already rather worn, and last week decidedly let in damp, I have returned this evening with my feet warm and dry as if I had never stepped but upon a wooden floor. "Gishurstine" is admirable.

From a HUNTING MAN, 22nd January, 1881.

I must send a line to say that I have found the Gishurst Dubbing [Gishurstine] first rate, having given it a good trial in this thick snow on a pair of fishing boots, which were as hard as a brick, about twenty years old, and also on some new hunting boots, but when first made fifteen years ago for fishing boots, which used to punish me with their hardness; both are as soft and comfortable as possible. These boots were a first-rate test for the dubbing; of course on all ordinary boots it is perfect also.

Directions for Use.—Warm the Boots, then rub in Gishurstine thoroughly all over upper Leathers, WOLTS, and Soles. This may be repeated once or twice a month, or oftener. One application makes leather soft and boots comfortable. Gishurstine boots take a good polish with blacking. Gishurstine has no unpleasant smell, and is otherwise an improvement on old-fashioned dubbing.

Gishurstine is sold in Tin Boxes, 6d. and 1s.; by post 9d. and 1s. 4d.
Gishurstine specially prepared for hot climates, 9d. and 1s. 6d.

BARR & SUGDEN,
12 & 13, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101

LECTURE NOTES

BY [Name]

DATE

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

THE PHILOSOPHER'S TOOLBOX

BARR AND SUGDEN,

Seed, Bulb, and Plant Merchants,

12 & 13, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

It will facilitate the despatch of business, if on each order the NAME and ADDRESS are WRITTEN DISTINCTLY and in full.
N.B.—Except in cases of urgency, orders are executed in rotation as received. B. & S. therefore respectfully invite their patrons to ANTICIPATE THE
"PLANTING TIME" by sending their orders early.

Name of Person to whom the goods are to be charged. } Residence and Postal Address }
Conveyance and Route } Railway Station }
Name of Gardener or Steward, should either be the sender of the order. }

Barr & Sugden,	Quantity of Plants.	Seed Merchants,	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Plants.	12 & 13, King	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Roots.	Street.	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Roots.	Covent	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Roots.	Garden, W.C.	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Roots.
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[TURN OVER.]

Barr & Sugden,	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Roots.	Seed Merchants,	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Roots.	12 & 13, King	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Roots.	Street,	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Roots.	Covent	Quantity	Garden, W.C.	Quantity
Chrysanthemum-flowered Double Anemones, p. 28			Convallaria (Solomon's Seal), p. 31 Dioleytra, p. 31			Gladioli, Varieties of, Gandavensia, p. 34 Ready in December			Lilies, pp. 37 to 40 Ready in October Isolirion Group, p. 38			Vegetable Seeds for Autumn Sowing Annuals and Perennials for Autumn Sowing Choice Greenhouse Seeds for Autumn Sowing Seakale Roots, 10/6, 13/6, 17/6, and 20/- per 100. Ready Nov. Asparagus Roots, 3/6, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, to 15/- per 100		Heated Frames for raising seeds and striking cuttings Aphis Brush Bass for Tying Raphia for Tying Mats, Archangel Frigi Domo Britain's Netting Hampson's Shading Tiffany Tanned Netting	
Newer Varieties of Double Anemones, p. 28			Spiræa, p. 31			Antholyza, p. 34						Rhubarb Roots, in variety, 10/6 per doz.		MANURES, etc., p. 47 Standen's Manure Peruvian Guano Clay's Fertilizer Florvita	
Single Poppy-Anemones, p. 28			Plantain Lilies (Funkia), p. 31			Watsonia, p. 35						Ditto ditto, Monarch, new, 1/6 each Globe Artichokes, established plants, 6/- and 9/- per dozen Mushroom Spawn, in cakes, 6d. each, or per bushel, 6/-		Watson's Lawn Sand Fine Lawn Grass Seed for Autumn Sowing, 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d. per lb.	
Anemone Stellata or Hortensis, p. 28			Hepatica, p. 32			Agapanthus, p. 35 Alstrœmerias, p. 35			Eulirion Group, p. 39			French Mushroom Spawn, in boxes, 3/6 and 5/6		Thomson's Styptic Cold Grafting Wax Summer Cloud Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal Charcoal for Jardinets, etc.	
Anemone Fulgens, p. 28			Hemerocallis (the Day Lily), p. 32			Antbericum, p. 35						GARDEN REQUISITES, p. 46 Bouquet Stalk Wire Bouquet Camellia Wire Bouquet Binding Wire Prepared Gum for Bouquets Flower Sticks Copper Wire Metallic Wire Verbena Pegs Wall Nails Woolen Shreds Medicated Shreds Garden Gloves Gentlemen's " " Ladies' " " Thermometers Wooden Labels Metallic Labels " Ink Imperishable Garden Waterproof Twine for Labels		Cocoa Fibre Sifted Cocoa Fibre Green Carpet Moss, 1/- & 2/6 Peat Leaf Mould Silver Sand Virgin Loam Mixed Soil for Potting Fowler's Insecticides " Mealy Bug Destroyer Gishurst Compound Gishurstine Insect Destroyer Tobacco Powder " Distributors Tobacco Paper Tobacco Soap Tobacco Juice Abyssinian Mixture	
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BARR'S IMPROVED GARDEN SYRINGES. For Prices, see p. 47.

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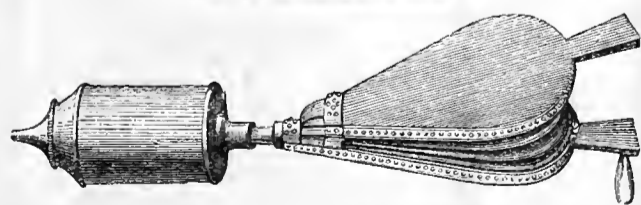
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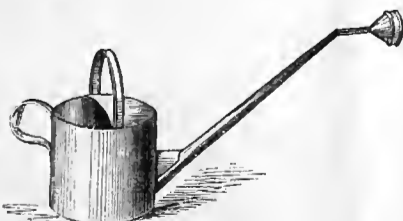
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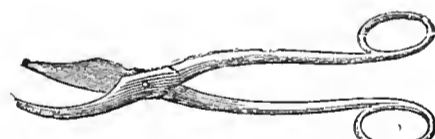
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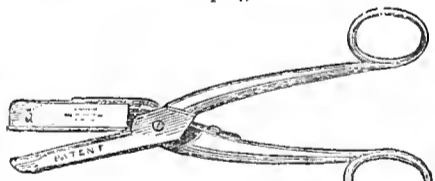
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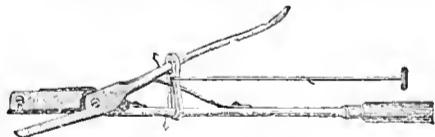
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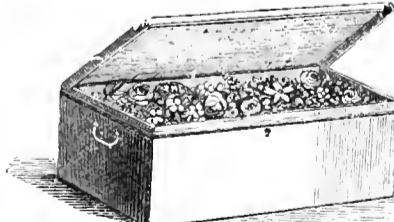
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THE SELBY FLOWER GATHERER. See p. 47.



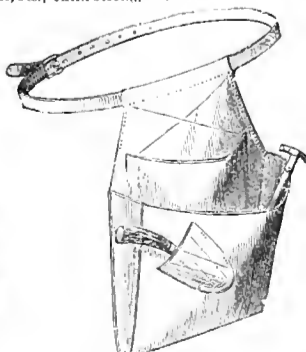
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BARR'S PORTABLE TRANSMISSION CUT FLOWER AND FRUIT JANNED TIN BOXES. No. 1, 14 in. by 10 in., has 2 compartments, 18s.; extra strong, 21s. No. 2, 15 in. by 13 in., has 3 compartments, 25s.; extra strong, 31s. No. 3, 23 in. by 16 in., has 4 compartments, 31s.; extra strong, 47s.



APHIS BRUSH. See p. 47.



THE PAXTON NAIL BAG. See p. 47.

- TEBB'S REGISTERED COMBINATION LABELS. In boxes of 50. For pots: No. 9, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 3s. 6d.; No. 11, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 2s. 6d. For suspending: No. 10, 3 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 3s. 25 of No. 9, 2s.; No. 10, 1s. 9d.; No. 11, 1s. 6d.
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- SAYNOR'S BUDDING KNIVES, 3s. and 3s. 6d.
- SAYNOR'S VINE SCISSORS, 3s. 6d.
- BREHAUTS' PRUNING SCISSORS.—(See *Illustration on Order Sheet*), 4s. 6d., 5s., and 6s.
- THE SELBY FLOWER GATHERER.—(See *Illustration on Order Sheet*), 5s. 6d.
- THE SELBY FRUIT GATHERER.—(See *Illustration on Order Sheet*), 10s. 6d.
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- BARR'S GARDEN SYRINGES, second quality, 5s. 6d., 9s., 11s., and 15s.
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- NEW HEATED FRAME.—(See *Illustration, p. 48*), 84s., 90s., 92s., 98s. and 105s.
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- TANNED NETTING, 1 inch mesh, about 2 yards wide, per yard run, 3d. About 4 yards wide, per yard run, 6d.

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- STANDEN'S GARDENERS' AND AMATEURS' MANURE. This is the best of all the concentrated fertilizers for hard wooded plants of all kinds, such as Camellias, Azaleas, Roses, Vines and other fruit trees in pots, and as a dressing for Vine and Peach borders; also valuable for all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables out of doors. Sample canisters, 1/- and 2/6; large canisters, 5/6, 10/6, and 21/-.
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Lawn Sand, Styptic, Grafting Wax, Summer Cloud, and Soils.

- WATSON'S WEED-DESTROYING LAWN-SAND. For destroying Daisies, Dandelions, Plantains, and all other tap-rooted weeds on lawns, croquet grounds, and grass verges, being at the same time an excellent fertilizer, improving the lawn and producing a rich emerald green-sward. Price, in London, 2/6, 5/6, and 10/6 per canister; in quarter cwt. canisters, 10/6; in half cwt. kegs, 19/-; one cwt. kegs, 36/-. LAWN GRASS SEED, to sow in Autumn, 1/-, 1/3, and 1/6 per lb.
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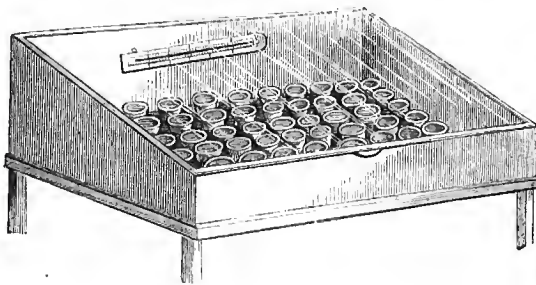
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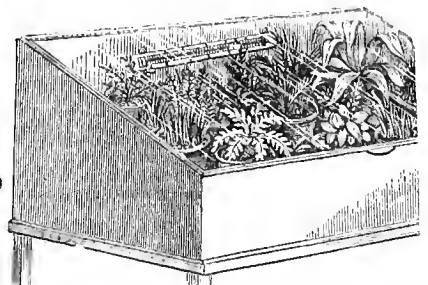
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FOR RAISING SEEDS, STRIKING CUTTINGS OR PRESERVING DELICATE PLANTS DURING THE WINTER.



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HEATED FRAME B.

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- No. 2. 29 by 20 in., on Stand, 98/; on Dwarf Ft., 92/.
- No. 3. 35 by 23 in., on Stand, 105/; on Dwarf Ft., 98/.

B. For Preserving Delicate Plants during Winter.

- No. 4. 23 by 17 in., on Stand, 90/; on Dwarf Ft., 84/.
- No. 5. 29 by 20 in., on Stand, 98/; on Dwarf Ft., 92/.
- No. 6. 35 by 23 in., on Stand, 105/; on Dwarf Ft., 98/.

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